

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 178

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 27, 1936

PRICE ONE ANNA

Fate Of Madrid Still In Balance

Fierce Battle At Guadarrama

2,000 Rebels Of Gen. Mola's Column Killed?

To Send, Or Not To Send, Arms To Spain, Is Question With France

PARIS, July 26. Two thousand rebels of Gen. Mola's column are reported to have been killed in a battle at Guadarrama. Fighting is continuing.—
France In Quandary

The question whether the French Government intend to send arms to Spain is being fiercely debated between the Left and Right Parties.

The former argue that all legal governments should hold together in the face of subversive movements, while the Right Parties maintain that if France aided the Spanish popular front, Fascist Governments would consider it fair to aid the Spanish Right.

CABINET MEETING

It had been hoped that some decision would issue from to-day's meeting of the Cabinet but though it is understood that the question was discussed, the com-

munique makes no mention of it but records that the Cabinet unanimously approved the work done by Premier Delbos in the London Three-Power Conference.—
Reuter.

FATE OF MADRID STILL IN BALANCE

LONDON, July 25. There were no indications to-day of an early decision on the fate of Madrid where it is officially claimed that following the repulse by Loyalists, General Mola has withdrawn towards Segovia which is likely to be the scene of important encounter as three Loyalist columns are covering on it.

The evacuation of foreign nationals continues. Forty-one British athletes who went to Barcelona to participate in the Workers' Olympiad arrived in Marseille aboard a British destroyer. They declared that they had nothing but praise for their treatment by the Spaniards. They added that churches were burned down but never looted.

BR. ENGINEER KILLED?

According to the Paris paper "Intransigent", passengers by the Dutch liner "Tiberius" which reached Port Vendee, report that an American Consul and a British engineer were killed in the streets of Barcelona despite strict orders to protect foreigners.—
Reuter.

ENGLISH KING ON FRENCH SOIL

Unveils Canadian War Memorial

VIMYRIDGE, July 26.

The King set foot in France for the first time as a monarch when he landed at Calais this morning, proceeded to Vimyridge and unveiled the Canadian War Memorial.

His Majesty wearing a dark grey morning suit with medals was tremendously cheered when he appeared on the terrace of the Monument by a crowd of 200,000 while the planes droned overhead. The King made the opening part of the speech in French and then continued in English. His Majesty emphasised it was not an alien soil for the French law had decreed that the hill be ever part of Canada.

M. Lebrun and others spoke and a message from Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, transmitted through the Trans-Atlantic telephone was amplified and heard clearly as if he was present.

Brilliant sunshine prevailed throughout the impressive ceremony.—
Reuter.

RS. 1,000 PRIZE FOR MADRAS "VIDVANS"

Tirpandal Mutt Swami's Offer To Madras 'Varsity

MADRAS, July 25. Swami Swaminath Thambiran of the Tirpandal Mutt, Tanjore, it is understood, has approached the authorities of the Madras University with an offer of an endowment of a sum of money, yielding an interest of Rs. 1,000 per annum the amount to be awarded as a prize to the candidate for the Vidvan Title Examination conducted by the University, taking Tamil as his main subject, who scores the highest number of marks.

It is understood that negotiations are proceeding as regards the terms of the endowment. One of the conditions of the award is that the prize amount of Rs. 1,000 should not be split up, the idea being that at least one scholar may have sufficient encouragement to pursue his studies and to carry on research work.—
United Press.

ELECTION DRIVE IN MAHARASHTRA

Congress Parliamentary Office Set Up At Poona

POONA, July 26. The Congress election campaign in Maharashtra was formally launched to-day by Mr. Deogirikar, Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee, who has set up an office here. He has announced that applications from candidates desirous of contesting elections for both the Houses would be considered by the Committee. Applications should reach the office not later than September 1, and should be accompanied by signing of the Congress pledge together with a contribution of Rs. 50. He has issued a circular to the District Congress Committees to set up Election Boards before September 10.—
A. P.

NO TITLE OR OFFICE FOR LEGISLATORS

CHITTOOR, July 25. Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Iyengar, M.L.A., has given notice of the following adjournment motion to be moved in the Legislative Assembly in its Simla session:

"The Assembly do now adjourn to consider a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely the lowering of the import duty on British cotton grey goods, bordered and un-bordered, and bleached goods by the Government."

He has also given notice to move the following resolution: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take immediate steps to see that no member of any Legislature in India is appointed to any salary office under the government or under any institution under the Government control or is conferred a title during the term of membership and within a period of two years after he ceases to be such a member.—
United Press.

MORE KIDNAPPED GIRLS FOUND

SHEKHUPURA, July 24. Six more kidnapped girls have been rescued from the houses of Balgars from villages in the Khanga Dogran tehsil. These girls were produced by some Balgars themselves who are co-operating with the C.I.D. police in their enquiry.

This brings the total of girls rescued here so far to 16. There is no male child among the children so far restored to parents.—
United Press.

Jhang Prepares For President's Visit

JHANG, July 25. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is paying a brief visit to Jhang on the morning of 28th instant. Local Congress Committee is making arrangements to make his visit a great success. It has decided to present him with a purse of Rs. 4,000 for Congress work. The students have formed their own Reception Committee, and have decided to present him with an address and a purse of Rs. 500.—
United Press.

Excise Raid Arrests

LUCKNOW, July 25. Ten persons were arrested by the Lucknow District Police in Kharka village on a charge of illicit distillation of country liquor. It is stated that the Excise Inspector of the circle got information that illicit liquor was being prepared in that village.

He raided the place with a police party and arrested the persons, while, it is alleged, they were preparing illicit liquor.—
United Press.

ITALIAN SEAPORT IN FLAMES

Massawa Fire Plays Havoc With Petrol Tanks, Planes And Lives

ADEN, July 26. Travellers from Massawa state that the town is aflame and petrol tanks are ablaze and that the flames are spreading to the magazine and aeroplanes of which fifty are said to have been destroyed. Hundreds are dead.—
Reuter.

(Massawa is a fortified sea-port in Eritrea, East Africa).

"UNITED HINDU CONGRESS"

Resolution Before Lucknow Sabha Session

LUCKNOW, July 25. With the object of safeguarding the interests of the country and to prevent Hindus from being divided into various groups without a common tie, it is being proposed by some leading members of the Hindu Sabha to convene a conference of Hindus to determine the necessity of holding a "United Hindu Congress" of all shades of political opinion to give a right lead to the Hindus of the province in their various political and social activities affecting the welfare of the country in general and the Hindu community in particular. A resolution with this object in view has been tabled in the Lucknow Hindu Sabha by Mr. Bhagwati Prasad Bedar, ex-M.L.C., which will come up for consideration before the Sabha in the next week.—
United Press.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 6

SIMLA, July 25. During the week ended the 6th June, 1936, the number of deaths recorded in 141 towns with a population of 30,000 and over and with an aggregate population of 13,257,754 amounted to 7,736 which gave an annual rate of 30 per thousand of the total population. Births in an equal number of towns amounted to 8,559 which yielded an annual rate of 34 per mille of the aggregate population. In 141 towns there were 142 deaths from cholera, 156 from small-pox and 1 from plague. Of the deaths from cholera, Calcutta recorded 64, Lahore 22 and Srivilliputtur 6. Of the deaths from small-pox Calcutta recorded 26, Bombay 14, Howrah 13, Nagpur 11, Patna 10, Ralpur 8, Delhi 7, Morghy and Howrah 6 each and Lucknow 5. Bassein recorded one death from plague.—
United Press.

SAD SHOCK FOR LORD FARRER'S DAUGHTER

(SPECIAL CABLE) LONDON, July 26. Mr. David Lester who was proceeding home from Burma for his marriage with the Hon. Lucy Anne Farrer, daughter of Lord Farrer, died at Belgrade where he was taken from the airliner with malaria.

The Hon. Anne Farrer flew with a specialist to Belgrade but arrived a few hours after his death.—
Reuter.

H. L. Commerce College Students' Union

(From A Correspondent.) AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.) The inaugural meeting of the Students' Union of the Hargovandas Lakshminand College of Commerce, was held on Tuesday, last, in the College Hall.

Principal S. R. Rallan introducing Seth Amritlal Hargovandas, said that it was in the fitness of things that the College which bore his father's name should have Seth Amritlal as the first President of the Students' Union. Seth Amritlal in his Presidential speech thanked the members of the union for the honour done to him.

Severe Strictures On Motimahal Management.

CO-ORDINATING FLOOD RELIEF WORK

U. P. Congressmen's Move

LUCKNOW, July 25. The Flood Relief Committee appointed by the Lucknow District Congress Committee has decided to convene a representative meeting on July 26 of all those engaged in relief work in the flooded areas of the district, with a view to co-ordinate their activities for better relief and to prevent overlapping.

An appeal has been issued to such institutions and individuals with this end in view.

Among the signatories of this appeal are Mr. M. Saxena, M.L.A., Dr. Jalkaran Nath Mura, Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, President of the District Congress Committee, and Chaudhari Khaliquzzaman, Chairman of the Lucknow Municipality.—
United Press.

DOMICILES IN BURMA

Ganga Singh's Resolution Before Ensuing Session Of Council

RANGOON, July 25. For the monsoon session of the Burma Legislative Council, commencing on August 11 next, notices of 24 resolutions and 178 questions have been given by the members. Daw Hnin Mya, the only lady member of the House, has given notice of resolutions recommending to the Government to allow all men of 20 years and women of 18 years to vote at the forthcoming general elections and to amend the Civil Procedure Code so that no personal decree will be claimable or passed against judgment debtors under mortgage decree.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DOMICILES

Mr. Gunga Singh has tabled a resolution recommending to the Government to take necessary steps in the best interests of Burma to arrange for registration of all non-indigenous residents of Burma by a definite date to be fixed and to consider persons so registered to be recognised as Burmans for all purposes and to take steps to decide the qualifications of domicile for the future entrants into Burma.—
United Press.

SEQUEL TO TREASURE HUNT

Alleged Murder Of Husband By Wife's Lovers

LUCKNOW, July 26. The sensational arrest of a woman who is alleged to have sent out her husband on a fictitious treasure hunt to be murdered by her lovers has been effected by the Lucknow Police.

It is alleged that the woman, Sarju Devi, who lived in Sitapur, had illicit connection with two persons living as her next-door neighbours. The husband of the woman proved an obstacle in their way and they decided to do away with him.

On one night, early this month, the woman asked her husband to go to a particular place outside the village where according to the village fortune-teller, she said, he was sure to get some treasure. The husband agreed to it and went to the place where the two lovers of the woman were already present.

They knocked him down and stricken his neck between two sticks till he died. The dead body was put in a sack and thrown in the river Chanka. The woman left the house with her lovers with all her ornaments and belongings. They were living in a suspicious circumstances in Lucknow where the police arrested the two men and the woman.—
United Press.

HYDERABAD CINEMA FIRE INQUIRY REPORT

Police On Scene Failed To Rise To Occasion; Handicap On Fire Brigade

COMMISSION RECOMMENDS URGENT PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 26. Severe strictures against the Management both for storing large quantities of inflammable material, including films, and for their failure to join in rescue work and criticisms against certain police officials at the scene of the fire "who did not appreciate the situation in its full significance and take control of the situation for organising rescue parties," are contained in a report of the Commission presided over by Mr. Hollins and appointed to enquire into the Motimahal Cinema fire, of June 14th, which was released to-day.

The Commission state as their definite conclusion that the fire was not due to faulty electric wiring but originated in the lumber room situated immediately under the landing, leading to the balconies, in which large quantities of films and other inflammable material were stored. The Commission have been unable to ascertain the exact cause of the fire.

WANT OF PROMPT ACTION

Regarding the fire itself, the Commission have come to the conclusion that it broke out at 9-19 p.m. and spread very rapidly from behind boxes, but rescue operation continued for 20 minutes till 9-40 p.m., which time, given prompt action by those responsible for it, according to the Commission, was sufficient to rescue 52 women and some children who were in "Purdah" in the Ladies Gallery.

HANDICAP ON FIRE BRIGADE

The Fire Brigade, states the report, arrived on the scene promptly enough, but insufficient water-pressure in the hydrants prevented the extinguishing operations till a quarter of an hour after the rescue operations had been rendered impossible.

The Commission highly commend the courage displayed by Sub-Inspector Syed Iqbal Ahmed, the District Police, C.I.D., as well as the pluck and presence of mind of Mrs. Mazaffaruddin who were each instrumental in rescuing a number of women and children.

Regarding Syed Iqbal Ahmed they state, "He rendered yeoman service and furnished a splendid example of devotion to duty."

POLICE FAILED

Regarding police work in this connection the report observes, "The Commission much regret to have to place on record that in their opinion some of the police present at the scene did not rise to the occasion and did not render to the public the services that might well have been expected from them."

Similar criticism was made against members of the public in the same connection. They say, "With some honourable exceptions men who were present in the Cinema thought only of their own safety and made little effort to rescue the women and children, who were trapped in the building. It is but natural

MADRAS MUSLIM PROGRESSIVES

MADRAS, July 25.

A meeting of the Muslim Progressive Party was held this evening to adopt the Party's constitution and to elect office-bearers. A large number of Muslims holding various views attended the meeting. After discussion the Party's constitution was adopted and Mr. C. Abdul Hakim Saheb, President of the Vellore District Board, was elected leader of the Party. Hon. Sayed Mahomud Pasha, a member of the Council of State was elected Deputy Leader.—
United Press.

ALLEGED GRUESOME MURDER

Man With Decapitated Head Of Woman Arrested

CHITTOOR, July 26. At the Puthalpet Police Station near Chittoor a commotion was caused last evening by a man named Ediya Lakshminadhu of Balthavarpalle village who appeared with the decapitated head of a young woman in one hand and a bill-hook dripping with blood in the other and reported that he had punished the woman for her infidelity.

The man was arrested and remanded to custody.—
United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word, minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

A well settled rich young man of a good family for a highly educated, accomplished young lady of a cultured Brahmin family. Please correspond. Apply Box No. 6552, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an office clerk, knowing short-hand typewriting at Bhavnagar. Salary Rs. 35 p.m. Apply with testimonials. Box No. 6639, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Applications are invited for 5 posts of Veterinary Surgeons. Would be applicants should write to the Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda for the necessary of Application and instructions before the 10th August 1936. Only Veterinary Graduates of recognized colleges having good knowledge of Gujarati and Marathi need apply. The grade of the post is Rs. 60-52-90. R. G. Allan, Commissioner of Agriculture, Baroda State. (3515)

Wanted:—A graduate as Head Clerk on Rs. 50 per month. Only experienced man should apply to Box No. 6635, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a young shorthand typist, preferably one knowing Gujarati on Rs. 30 to 40 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 6630, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a licensed plumber for part-time or whole-time, permanent job. Apply Box No. 6629, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Hindu Technical Institute, Railway Road, Lahore: (1) A Principal who should be a distinguished Graduate in Engineering (Mechanical and Electrical) of a recognised University, and also a Corporate Member of the Institution of Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, or holding equivalent qualifications. He must have sufficient teaching experience. Salary up to Rs. 600 per mensem according to qualifications. Interview essential at his own expense. (2) A Professor to teach the subjects of Heat Engines and Applied Mechanics. He should be a Graduate of Mechanical Engineering from a recognised University and must have had sufficient teaching experience. Salary up to Rs. 250 per mensem according to qualifications. (3) A Drawing Instructor to give instructions and lectures on Geometrical and Machine drawings. One who has complete regular course in Mechanical Drawing from a recognised Institution and has gained sufficient experience in similar capacity should apply. Salary up to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply to the Secretary, not later than 31st of July 1936, enclosing true copies of testimonials, stating educational and engineering qualifications, age, experience and salary expected. (3555).

12. TO BE LET.

Airy two-room tenements with bath and tap, Taraporevala Building, Gowalla Tank, Rs. 31. Apply New Book Co., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road. Phone: 29455. (3603).

To be let.—Opp. Regal Restaurant, Near Byculla Station, New building, ground floor, corner of Restaurant, Provision Store and Chemist Camp. Apply Haji Ismail Ganji, Dadar or Phone No. 60655. (6611).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Be Let. Grant Road Cross Lane, No. 54D, Near Station. 6 and 3 rooms. Reduced 90 and 45. Apply within. (6638)

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Airy office premises facing Hornby Road, in Kitab Mahal. Rent Rs. 80 to 300. Apply New Book Co., on premises. Phone: 29455. (3604).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Princess Tuition Classes for F.Y.A. Boys and Girls in Mathematics and Science meet daily from 5-15 to 6 in the evening in the premises of Princess High School for Girls. Sound coaching, sure success. For particulars, apply to K. S. Desai, B.A. (Hons.), S.T.C., C/o Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road or Dr. Bhatavadekar's Building, near Portuguese Church, Girgaon. (6641)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Financier Partner by a Export Firm willing to invest Rs. 10,000 immediately. Substantial Profits guaranteed. Write Box 6627, "Bombay Chronicle."

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Kapurthala Estate in Mussoorie. For immediate sale. Whole or in parts. His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala being desirous of purchasing property in some other residential hill station the Chateau-de-Kapurthala Estate in Mussoorie including St. Helens, St. Helens Cottage, Wyckoff and other subsidiary buildings is offered for immediate sale. The Chateau is a palatial building suitable for Ruling Princes. Beautiful garden, Unrivalled situation. Replete with all modern comforts. The property has no equal in Mussoorie. Detailed particulars to bona fide purchasers only from Sanon Brothers, Estate Agents, Mussoorie. (6558)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Monthly—Payments: 10 x 16 For 150. Consult the Dwarakabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar (6392)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted immediately Provincial Sole-Agents in India, Burma, Ceylon and Aden for New Oriental's fever specific, a generation tried, twelve hour Malaria remedy. Only reliable, capable and influential firms or gentlemen need apply.—Universal Importing Co., Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. (6637).

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Immediate Necessity.—We want one Carnish or Lancashire 150 lbs. Steam Pressure Pakka and one 30 H.P. Steam Engine, quite complete in working order, having with present certificate, who desire to sell, may apply with cost to—The Manager The Tarabhi Mills, P. O. Hapur Dist. Meerut (U. P.). 6553.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkaiwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent	
Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 27th Instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA, Sheriff of Bombay. Bombay, 25th July, 1936. (3616)

SURAT BOROUGH MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Medicines, Tinctures, Surgical materials, etc., for the Parekh Hospital for the year 1936-37. The printed tender forms, terms and specifications will be available from the Health Officer at the cost of Re. 1 each. The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before 15-8-1936 with an earnest money of Rs. 50. (Sd.) T. S. THAKAR, Chief Officer. S. B. M.

Municipal Office, Surat, 21-7-36. (3589)

M.S. "TAIJIN MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 24th July, 1936, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed. N. MATSURA, Manager, Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

A GOOD BINOCULAR Rs. 9/8 THE "JUNO"

For TEMPLE USE and General Purposes.

LIMITED STOCKS.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD., 274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and
In the matter of THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, a joint stock Company having its Registered Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, Petitioner. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 24th day of July 1936, presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers by the Petitioner for the Company to confirm the alteration and extension of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by Special Resolutions of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 15th day of June, 1936, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1936, and which Resolutions run as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered in manner following:—

(A) The following sub-clause shall be substituted for Sub-clause (p) of Clause (3) of the Memorandum of Association:—

(p) To invest the moneys of the Company in granting loans on its own policies on single or joint security and particularly to the artisans, workmen and labouring class wage earners, and to Industrial concerns large or small on such approved securities as may be fixed by the Board of Directors of the Company from time to time or on the first mortgage and charges by way of mortgage of leasehold properties for a term of years situate in British India provided that fifty years at least shall be expired at the date of such investment and the ground rent in respect thereof shall not exceed one quarter of the annual letting value with liberty in case of leasehold securities to waive the production of the Lessors title, or in the purchase of shares of Imperial Bank of India or in the purchase of debentures or preference shares (which secure preference both as regards interest and capital) of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., The Bengal Telephone Corporation Ltd., the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., the Tata Power Co., Ltd. or the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., but the investments referred to in this Clause shall at no time exceed two-thirds of the capital and funds of the Company."

"That the Provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered in manner following:—

(B) The following sub-clauses shall be inserted after Sub-clause (M) of Clause (3) of the Memorandum of Association:—

(M1) To take, or otherwise to acquire, and hold shares in any other Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company.

(M2) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property rights and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers, on MONDAY, the 17th day of August, 1936, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard, and any person interested in the said Company, whether as creditor, policy holder, or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration and extension under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his Counsel, for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by

Legal Notices.

the Company's Attorneys Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Lentin Chambers, third floor, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 24th day of July, 1936.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS, Attorneys for the Company. 3617.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Petitioner for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Bai ADHIBAI, daughter of Gangji Mathuradas and wife of Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, who resided at Holi Chukla within the Fort of Bombay, Deceased.

(1) SETH LAKHMIDAS ROW-JEE TAIRSEE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) MULIBAI, wife of Dwarakadas Champal of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) Dr. J. S. NERURKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Laburnum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, Executors and Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said Bai Adhibai, Deceased. Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SAJBA SHANKAR RANGNEKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 20th day of July in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master. (Sd.) TAHIR ALI. The 20th day of July, 1936. Messrs. KANGA & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys. (3619)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HASANALI ADAMJI MASALAWALLA, late of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, dealing in spices, etc., Deceased.

(1) GULAMHUSEIN HASANALI MASALAWALLA and (2) MOHSINBHAI HASANALI MASALAWALLA, both of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitants, both residing at Safi Building near J. J. Hospital, Parel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay being the two sons of the abovenamed deceased. Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SAJBA SHANKAR RANGNEKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master. (Sd.) TAHIR ALI. The 20th day of July, 1936. Messrs. GHANDHY & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys. (3612)

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 689 of 1936.

Messrs. KHIMJI POONJA & CO. Plaintiffs. vs. SULEMAN HAJI TARMAHOMED MOTTWALLA, of Jetpur Defendant.

The Defendant abovenamed. You are informed that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 18,634-3-6 interest and cost and that this Hon'ble Court has fixed WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1936, at 11 a.m. for hearing and final disposal when you are required to appear and in default of your appearance suit will be heard ex-parte.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master. Messrs. KANGA & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys. (3611)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MUKUND NARAYAN MANKAR and Mrs. INDIRA MUKUND MANKAR, have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, shares, easement or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Shivaji Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground known as Plot No. 101 Scheme No. VI Dadar-Matunga Estate (North) together with the message, or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 397 sq. yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Matunga without the Fort of Bombay and within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 309/10 of Matunga Division and bearing "F" Ward No. 7524 (1) and Street No. 1091 and are bounded, on or towards the East by Plot No. 100, on or towards the West by Plot No. 102, on or towards the South by a Public Street and on or towards the North by Plot No. 106.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1936. DIVEKAR & Co., Purchaser's Attorneys. 3620.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES AFRICAN COTTON (A.R. KAMPALA.)

Messrs MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 30th July 1936 at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Sewree Cotton Depot, in the Godown No. E. 84 of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned country damaged Cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG LOTS OF CIGARETTES, CIGARS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, PROVISIONS, MATCHES, ETC. LYING AT VALLY SULLEMAN'S SHOP NO. 131, NULL BAZAR, SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1066 of 1936 (Ramjanally Jamalbhoys vs. the Official Assignee and others), Messrs BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) MONDAY, 27th July, 1936, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place all the goods consisting of large quantities of cigarettes, cigars, soaps, perfumery, all kinds of provisions, matches, tea, coffee, candles, hair-oils, patent medicines, biscuits, tobacco, big lot playing cards, etc., wooden stands, shelves, etc. in one lot or separate lots, also the goods lying in the godown. The above is on view. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES COTTER PINS. By the order of Messrs. FOULTON BROS. & CO. and on account and risk of the defaulting indenter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Thursday 30th July 1936, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 5 cases containing Split Cotter Pins Assortment No. 2, No. 4, and No. 48 in flat tin boxes, total quantity 55 gross.

CRAWFORD & CO. Government Auctioneers.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Prohibit Foreign Cloth Import

Andhra Handloom Weavers' Conference Demands

(MADRAS, (By Mail). The following resolutions were passed at the Andhra Provincial Handloom Weavers' Conference held at Uppada, East Godavari last week:

With the object of doing away with the competition which exists between the handloom weaver and the mill, a Tariff Board, constituted for the purpose should fix a quota for the production of the weaving mill and a quota to be reserved for the handloom weaver, and fix prices for the mill yarn to be sold to the handloom weaver. For instance, at present, the handloom weaver should have the monopoly of weaving cloth out of yarn till 26 counts and of certain patterns out of yarn from 26 to 60 to be reserved for him.

BAN ON FOREIGN CLOTH. This Conference is of opinion that the import of foreign cloth into the country ought to be prohibited and for that purpose the tariff against foreign cloth should be increased. It is also of opinion that the reduction of duty on English cloths and fabrics, recommended recently by the Tariff Board and approved by the Government is against the interest of the handloom weaver and records its protest against it.

This Conference views with considerable concern that certain mills have been of late producing inferior qualities of yarn and pass them for superior ones and insists on regulations being made enforcing the mills to issue guaranteed kinds of cloth and label their production as "Warp yarn" and "Wool Yarn" etc., to facilitate the handloom weaver.

This Conference is of opinion that the spinning mills which do weaving also use their own yarn at their cost price and thereby have an advantage over the handloom weaver who had to pay for the profits of the middleman and that to compensate him for this difference and to facilitate the marketing of his goods, the Railway, Canal and Coastal transport freight should be shown at concession rates to him.

This Conference is of opinion that the Government as well as the society at large should appreciate the work of certain intelligent and skilled weavers, who have produced fine specimens and have invented new patterns and appliances and should reward them sufficiently by introducing these into the market.

GREIVANCES OF WEAVERS.

This Conference is of opinion that to represent the grievances of the handloom weaver in the Imperial Government, there should be an independent Director for the textiles in as much as the Provincial Directors have not been able to put forward the cause of the handloom weaver sufficiently.

This Conference is of opinion that the Central Government should bestow an equal amount of interest in the handloom industry by way of grants etc. as on agriculture in as much as the revenue got by the Government from the industry and the taxation on it (including yarn and cloth) is as important as that of agriculture in whose interest considerable interest is now shown.

This Conference is of opinion (Continued on Page 12 Col. 5)

BRITISH MODEL WON'T DO Bengal Chamber Criticises Proposed Amendments To Indian Companies Act

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

A Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, in their memorandum on the Indian Companies Act (Amendment) Bill, submitted to the Government of Bengal, pointed out that the amendment of the Act was long over due not only because its English counterpart, which as a matter of fact, served as the model for the Indian Law, had meanwhile undergone very material changes but also because the development of joint-stock enterprise in India revealed certain undesirable features which could not be brought under effective control by the Act of 1913.

CHECKING MUSHROOM PARTIES

At the outset, the Committee accord their general support to certain well-designed provisions of the Bill, such as are calculated to impose a definite check on the growth of mushroom companies. In recent years the floatation by numerous adventurers of companies which were inevitably closed down within a few years of their inception have not only entailed a loss involving crores of rupees to the unwary investors but also acted as a definite hindrance to the commercial and industrial development of the country through joint-stock enterprise. The seriousness of this unfortunate reaction of the adventurous floatations on the economic life of the country can be hardly overestimated when account is taken of the fact that the joint-stock enterprise alone, can provide the necessary volume of capital for the establishment of large commercial and industrial concerns. In other words, for the economic development of the country.

EXPLOITATION OF UNWARY INVESTORS.

Hitherto unscrupulous promoters have been given a long rope by several loop-holes in the existing company law and the shareholders have had no protection against their actions unless these were found to be within the orbit of criminal breach of trust. The Committee are, therefore, glad to note that several provisions have been made to this end in the Bill, such as would restrict the opportunities for exploitation of the unwary investors by the unscrupulous promoters who have nothing more in their view than to gather the call money on shares issued by them and then to find a plea to send the Company to liquidation.

CHECK ON FLOATATION OF UNSOUND COMPANIES.

The Committee make particular reference to Clause 41 of the Bill, which seeks to make allotment of shares permissible only after a specific proportion of the share capital issued has been subscribed. Such a provision will hold in checking the floatations of unsound companies. It is not true to say that unsound companies are always floated by adventurers with a fraudulent motive.

There are instances, only too numerous to be cited, where the company was promoted with best of intentions but still had to be closed down for having no adequate initial equipments. Whatever laudable motive may have

inspired the floatations of companies in such cases the shareholders have suffered all the same as in the case of fraudulent ventures and the premature extinction of such companies has had the same damping effect on our actual and potential investors. The Committee, therefore, accord their support to this provision of the Bill subject, however, to certain modifications of the actual terms thereof.

LIVING ON ENGLISH ACT.

In the next place, the Committee invite attention to the fact that the present Bill has gone too far to incorporate the latest amendments of the English Act in the Indian Law and has overlooked the very material differences in the circumstances prevalent in the United Kingdom and India, leading to different traditions of company managements. The most important of these is that while it is the directors who play the most important roll in the managements of companies in the United Kingdom, their position has, for the most important industries in India, come to be occupied by managing agencies, an institution of very inconsiderable significance in the former country. Evidently, in these circumstances the imposition of special responsibilities and liabilities on the directors cannot have the same significance in India as in the United Kingdom. Unfortunately, even this patent disparity between conditions prevalent in the United Kingdom and India has not been fully taken into account in the present Bill, which as a consequence errs on English Act. The Committee point out that if the difference in the condition of the two countries is kept in view, most of the provisions of the Bill pertaining to the duties and responsibilities of directors would be materially shorn of their apparent justification or importance and would indeed, in some case, be considered unnecessary as being unduly stringent or incompatible with their position materially restricted by the institution of the managing agencies.

CASES OF CO.'S IN DIST. COURTS

In conclusion, the committee draw attention to certain omissions, for which, in their opinion, necessary provisions should have been made in the Bill. Some specific suggestions in this regard are made by the Committee, the most important of these being a proposal to confer on such District Courts as have jurisdiction in the place, at which the registered office of the company is situated, the power to try cases under the Indian Companies Act.

At present the share-holders and creditors of a large number of companies having comparatively small share capital cannot get relief or have their grievances redressed simply for the prohibitive costs of the original cases in the High Courts. In the matter of winding up of such companies the costs of liquidation swallow up the major portion of, if not all, the assets. This state of things has become intolerable and needs to be remedied at the earliest opportunity.

(Continued in Col. 5)

DEVELOPING IRON INDUSTRY IN TURKEY

British Firm To Erect Steel Factory At Karabuk

ANKARA, (By Mail). The negotiations at Ankara between the delegates of the H. A. Brassart and Co., Ltd., London, The Credit Export Guarantee Department and those of the Sumer Bank have come to a successful conclusion and the financial project was signed for the erection of iron and steel factories at Karabuk as included in the first part of the five year industrialisation plan of the Sumer Bank.

The Minister of National Economy H. E. Celal Bayar as well as several members of the British Embassy were present at the signature of this financial understanding involving a capital of two and a half million of Turkish Pounds.

On this occasion Mr. Sommerwill delegate of the Credit Export Guarantee Department said in his speech that the acceptance by British industrialists of this effort for the raising of Turkish industries, with British capital, was issued, because both countries had clearly understood the importance for each of working in collaboration and that it was due to the confidence which the Turkish Delegation inspired on its visit to London.



Mr. Mackenzie, Director of H. A. Brassart Co., Ltd., signing the agreement for erecting Steel Factories in Turkey.

don that the British Government sent a special mission to Ankara for the establishment in Turkey of steel and iron factories. It was this mutual confidence and understanding that helped them to finish the first part of their work.

"Let me tell this also" Mr. Sommerwill went on, "that it is the first time that the British Government gives credit to Turkey for a commercial business he ended concluding his speech: He declared that the Turkish Nation could be proud of the high ability and worth of its chiefs as well as on the form of its Governmental working; therefore with such advantages there was no work which would not be undertaken or accomplished.

The general manager of the H. A. Brassart Co., Ltd., Mr. Mackenzie after pointing out the happy coincidence of the birthday of H. M. The King Edward VIII and the final understanding and signature of this pact said: "I can thoroughly assure you that the steel factory which will be erected at Karabuk by the engineers of my country's factories will be one of the most modern of its kind from the technical point of view and that it shall be through the care and measures undertaken in that regard by the present Leaders of Turkey, one of the best known by the siderurgical world".

In his reply, the Minister of National Economy H. E. Celal Bayar, after thanking the British delegates for their friendly feelings congratulated both sides for the work fulfilled.

In the interview he gave to journalists Mr. Mackenzie general manager of Brassart Co., Ltd., pointed out the opinion of British engineers which is that the extraction of minerals such as chrome, antimony, copper, lead, etc. in Turkey would be of vital importance to the economical life development of the country.

Mr. Sommerwill also said that he and the companions who were with him were very glad to see the possibilities of exportation from Turkey on a larger scale to England which will thus form a ground for the importation of British material in Turkey.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT BILL A Defence Of Agency System

(By 'Law')

I suggest, therefore, that the whole group of sections 87A-87H should be deleted. If Government desire to pass legislation to deal with the Managing Agency system it should appoint a proper committee to consider whether such legislation is required and if so, what form that legislation should take. This suggestion may be criticised as dilatory; but I ask the reader to say whether it is fair to legislate in a hurry about a system which has been a part of Indian industry for over fifty years.

WALCHAND'S FEARS.

For the sections as they stand, are open to gravest objection on point of view of the industrial development of India. The Tariff Board put that objection in its simplest form when they expressed a doubt whether, "it is better to restrict industrial development than to permit the formation of more companies on the present lines." This objection touches the very heart of the problem. The Shareholders' Association realises the gravity of the doubt raised by the Board, but it tries to

defence, though I doubt whether it will have much support from the country or even from the shareholders. To the country it means that the Indian businessmen should be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the western manufacturer; whereas to the shareholder it means a security so great that he will be "secured out of existence."

CONTROLLING MANAGING AGENTS

What is the case for "controlling" Managing Agents on the lines of sections 87A to 87H? As I said in my last article of the State-ment of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill throws no light upon it. This is what it says in para 2: "The opinions received (by the Government) disclose a demand for the modification of law application to Managing Agents." And the comments on clause 35 of the Bill which introduces sections 87A to 87H merely summarizes each section. With only these materials before him the reader would hardly think that a case has been made out for "regulating" the Managing Agency system. Let us see whether the sections throw any light on themselves and if they do not, let us turn for light to Shareholders' Association Report in so far as it supports them.

Section 87 (1) is as follows:—

"No Managing Agent shall after the commencement of the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1936, be appointed to hold office for a term of more than twenty years at a time." And why? The Association Report gave two reasons for restricting the period of Managing Agency, (its own suggestion of a seven years period has been rejected in the Bill) (1) minimising the hereditary character of the system, and (2) in the interest of efficiency. Both the reasons are, to say the least, highly doubtful. The hereditary character of a business is not necessarily a source of weakness; it has been found not unfrequently to be a source of strength. Even in England this is so and the family connection of the Walters with the "Times", of Coats with thread, of the Chamberlains and Baldwins with steel will occur to every reader.

Nor will we have been forgotten the moving speech in which Mr. Baldwin informed an audience how he could have sold his shares in his family Company for £3 each during the boom times; but he did not, because he knew that the loss would fall on others and not on himself. He could not do such a thing because he bore a name "against which nothing has even been said in the world." "No," said he, "I nailed my flag to the mast of British Industry and I do not regret it." This speech shows what a great asset family honour and

Mysore Dasera Exhibition

To Be Held In October 1936

The "Mysore Dasera Exhibition, 1936," will be held during the ensuing Dasera (October 1936) at Mysore City in the exhibition buildings which are permanent structure and adjoin the Mysore City Railway Station.

The objects of the Exhibition are primarily to take stock of the natural resources of the different parts of the State, to gauge the material advancement of the people of the State in their varied economic activities from year to year, to provide an opportunity for the exchange of ideas on trade, industries, agriculture, education, sanitation and other subjects of general interest between the people of the State and those in British India and generally to create an atmosphere favourable to more rapid and satisfactory economic progress of the country.

There will be the following main sections of exhibits:—

- i. Raw Materials.
- ii. Manufactures.
- iii. Rural Industries.
- iv. Machinery.
- v. Education.
- vi. Public Health and Sanitation.
- vii. Fine Arts.
- viii. Ladies Section.
- ix. History and Archaeology.

Accommodation for exhibits will be provided in (a) stalls (b) machinery sheds (c) open space in the exhibition grounds.

family pride may be to a business. Nor can it be said that Indians are wanting in such feelings. I am happy to find that Mr. Walchand Hirachand, with his great experience was able to say this: "As far as I know, most of the so-called failures of joint-stock companies in India have come after those running the concerns had staked and had lost all their possible resources in the efforts to save them."

PERIOD OF AGENCY

Again it is far from certain that the interest of efficiency would be promoted by shortening the period of Agency, for then the Agent will not stake his interest in a company or a group of companies. Again it is overlooked that the desired efficiency is secured by paying the agent according to the results which he produces. Besides there are other considerations. The Managing Agent may say, "If you appoint me for forty years I shall be content with a commission of 5 per cent. If the profit be under a lac of rupees, and 7½ per cent. if it be over a lac. But if you appoint me only for twenty years I shall charge 10 per cent on any profit which you may make." Why should the company not have a lower rate of commission in return for a longer term of agency?

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 5)

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A Contrast To "Vizzy's" Captaincy

India's Unique Victory Under Nayudu's Lead

AMARNATH, A LEGEND IN SPORTING CIRCLES

(From Our Sports Correspondent). LONDON: July 18 (By Air Mail). Whatever may be our opinion about the captaincy of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram, our genuine sympathy must go to him at this moment, when he is feeling the strain of the tour. I am particularly happy to hear that the Maharajkumar is in excellent health, though in need of some rest. Added to the task of playing in every match since the beginning of the tour, the captain of the Indian Team has been subjected to severe criticism for the way he has handled his men on the field and off the field. Naturally, it would not have surprised many of us, if we had heard, though with regret, that the Maharajkumar is broken down in health. However, it was about three weeks ago that I was told that the Indian captain had expressed to some of his colleagues that he was feeling tired as a result of the unceasing work of the Indian side since their arrival. He felt considerably better in health when he got rest after the first Test match last month. But since the second round of the tour had begun, the Indian captain again felt the strain of his job. That partly accounts for his absence at Liverpool, when Major Naidu captained the Indian side against Lancashire. Of course, combined with rest, the Maharajkumar utilised the occasion to receive his Knighthood at the hands of His Majesty the King on Wednesday last.

INDIA'S UNIQUE SUCCESS.

However, the absence of the Maharajkumar had one salutary effect inasmuch as it afforded an opportunity to Major Naidu to obtain the first victory for India against a County Club. And the victory which India attained at Alburgh ground yesterday is a unique one. This was the first time Lancashire has been beaten on this ground since 1909, when M.A. Noble's Australian team beat them. On the third day of the game, when Lancashire had every chance of winning the game, Major Naidu besides captaining the team with sound judgment, bowled very well. He made full use of the drying pitch, and, though at first unsuccessful, he went on a second time and during this spell he took six wickets for 38 runs in 13 overs and two balls. Those who watched the game, say that the fielding was beyond reproach, every fieldman from the Indian side was in the right place. It was a contrast with the captaincy of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram. Even the wicket-keeper, Meherhomji, who had played only four matches of the tour, was at his best. As the "Evening Standard" sports correspondent wrote in his columns, "that clever Meherhomji was a great help to his bowlers." Meherhomji created a terror in the Lancashire batsmen. He had four of these men, as his victims behind the wickets in the first innings and two more were

added to his laurels in the second knock of the Home county. In a total score of 350 runs, the Parsi wicketkeeper conceded not more than 8 byes. This must have relieved the anxieties of Hindlekar, whose finger, I am told, still needs bandage.

THE AMARNATH LEGEND.

Amarnath has almost become a legend in sports circles. The news that he is coming back to England to play for the Tourists, was received with great relief as no decent sportsman, however, inclined he may be to stand in defence of discipline, could visualise the ruin of a promising cricketing career of such an all-rounder from India, where there is pressing need of young talent. However, our hopes were short-lived, as the British newspapers stated that the Indian Captain and the Manager were not inclined to reinstate Amarnath unless he had apologised to them in the form of an apology that they would draw up. "This is carrying too far" said a well-known county cricketer, when his attention was drawn to the stipulation. But wise counsels have prevailed, of course, at the cost of the Indian public opinion.

The captain and the manager, it is stated, have agreed to reinstate the Punjab batsman after receiving an assurance from the President of the Board of Cricket Control that the Amarnath incident is not subject to any further investigation in India or elsewhere. This family arrangement deprives the cricket clubs and cricket associations of an opportunity to form any judgment, either in favour of the Indian management in London or in favour of the penalised player. If the situation is permitted to rest there, we would be introducing an unholy precedent in the history of Indian cricket.

AFTER LONG AIR JOURNEY.

A certain correspondent, who is reporting the tour of the Indian cricketers for a certain newspaper in India has become a puzzle to cricketing circles. He has stated: "It cannot be supposed that his return will be wholly popular with all the other members of the team, though they as sportsmen, will sink any personal objection they may have, if it is for the good of the team, that a cricketer, however good a player he may be, can be fit to play in a Test match within 48 hours of arrival after a long journey by air." Amarnath's colleagues, when they read this statement could not help laughing at this writer. They had heard from C.S. Naidu, who had come by air that the journey is not long, that he did not feel the strain of the travel and that, he was fit to play the moment he arrived at Croyden. Even a competent surgeon takes the risk to perform an operation immediately after making a journey by air. But our correspondent can anticipate what many people have been fearing. When the news arrived that Amarnath is being sent back to London, Indian circles were not slow to suspect, rightly or wrongly, that it was open to the Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram not to play Amarnath either in the second Test or in the final one.

AMARNATH & NAIDU.

Comments of friends, like our correspondent, however, seriously made, have decidedly contributed to creating a feeling amongst Indian folks here that the Indian authorities are not playing the game with Amarnath, who has already been made an object of public exhibition. This correspondent should try and tell the Indian folks who are the members of the Indian team, to whom the return of Amarnath will not be wholly popular. For all that we know, it is common knowledge here as well as in India that Major Naidu and Mr. Amar Singh do not see eye to eye in many matters. Yet the game as such, in spite of the Nottingham dressing-room incident, has not yet been allowed to suffer by the personal differences between these two players. But the statement of this particular correspondent is looked upon in cricketing circles to support the contention of certain English critics that religious dif-

SUCCER SHOTS

Durhams Retain League Championship

(By "WHISTLE")

The first division of the Harwood League was concluded last week. As was expected, the 3rd Field Brigade and the Durhams subdued the Colaba Gunners, although the latter put up a stout resistance, especially against their stable-mates. The second string of the D. L. I. deserve to be highly complimented on their meritorious victory. Had they drawn the match they would have lost the championship, as then the Clerymen from Kirkee would have had a lead by one point and the title would have gone to them. However, the Durhams succeeded in maintaining their reputation as the best combination in the League.

Kirkee Gunners Miss Narrowly. Although the Brigade missed the cup by the skin of their teeth—because the Infantrymen won only by virtue of their better goal average—it must be admitted that they surrendered the title to the stronger team whose superiority was clearly proved in their duel during the week. Now it remains to be seen how the Durhams fare in the ensuing Rovers Cup. They would be leaving this country next cold weather. Will they add another feather to their cap before they go?

Wooden Spoon For City. The Wooden Spoon was claimed by the Bombay City. In fact they could not avoid it. The Gymkhana had improved so well during the latter stages of the tournament that they managed to jump over the last two steps of the ladder without any difficulty. Cup-fighters as they are, it is expected that the Gymkhana would put up a creditable show in the Rovers Tournament.

Despite the best efforts of "Duggie" Moir, their President, the City have not been able to collect the best civilian players of the City in their ranks. Consequently their combination has left too many loop-holes. It must admit, however, that the City has also improved and may yet spring a surprise in the Rovers.

Rovers Cup Attractions. As I said last week, the entries for Rovers Cup have surpassed all expectations. Civilian teams are in great prominence. The Mahomedan Sporting from Calcutta, Delhi Young Men from Delhi, Afghan Club from Peshawar, Al Buea from Jamshepur and Bangalore Muslims from Bangalore have all definitely entered the Mahomedan Sporting for the third year in succession and their recent performance in the I. F. A. Shield show that they will take a lot of beating in the Rovers. The W. I. F. A. authorities in expectation of a record crowd, are putting up extra stands in the Western and Southern sides of the Cooperage ground. I have not the least doubt that their hopes will be completely fulfilled. The excitement and enthusiasm which have been created among local

sportsmen are bound to find their outlet and expression when the tournament starts.

Some Titanic Struggles. Among the military teams are the King's Regiment from Multan, the holders, the Lincolnshire Regiment from Nasirabad, the York and Lancaster Regiment from Kamptee, the Gloucester Regiment from Madras and the Royal Warwicks from Poona, besides those who competed in the Harwood League.

The hopes of the local civilians will be centred round the Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay City, Bombay North, Dewjee Kanjee's Kanara XI and an Indian Football League XI. The last-named will be a team composed of the best players playing in the Indian League. I expect it to be an excellent combination provided they get sufficient practice before they appear in their Rovers Cup engagement.

Second Division For D. L. I. While the second division of the Harwood League will come to an end on Saturday next, the Bengal Club Cup League will take another month to complete. The Durhams have registered their supremacy in the former as they did last year. But the Texaco have lost their second position to the Transit Section. The B. E. S. T. are the most improved team in this division. They woke up a bit too late to wrest the second rank from the military team.

The Indian League is also going on merrily at Parel. The large crowds that turn out at the Bengal Club ground at weekends show its increasing popularity in the northern part of the city. The Parel Sporting and the P. L. I. Followers are now racing for the top position. The G. S. Medical College, the last year's holders, are not yet out of the picture. But they will have to fight harder to retain their title.

Satranjan Shield. The Satranjan Shield Tournament conducted by the Indian Football League will be started on August 30, the entries for which will close on August 22. This tournament is open to all teams, Civil and Military, irrespective of their location. The entry fee is Rs. 10 plus an affiliation fee of Rs. 3. The teams affiliated to the I. F. L. or the W. I. F. A. have not to pay any affiliation fee. This condition, I understand, will also be applied to the teams affiliated to the I. F. L. when they enter for the Junior Rovers.

G. S. I. P. Railway won the Shield last year and the Bombay City were the runners-up. I am sure both of them as well as those others who participated in the tournament last year will enter again this year. Many more may be counted upon to try their strength and luck in this very popular tournament.

Harwood League's Final Table. The following are the final positions in the first division of the Harwood League:—

	W	D	L	For	Agst.	Pts.
Durhams	12	8	1	3	27	10
3rd Field Brigade	12	8	1	3	15	8
Somersets	12	6	3	3	16	12
Royal Artillery	12	6	1	5	17	13
Bombay Gymkhana	12	3	2	7	9	18
Transit Section	12	3	1	8	10	20
Bombay City	12	2	3	7	6	21

ferences were the cause of Amarnath's dismissal. I have it on the best authority that when the news reached Indian players at Blackpool, there was joy among all the players, except perhaps, the Manager, who is, of course, not a player. The players were met by Indian residents in Liverpool and I have their assurance that the delay in the departure of Amarnath from India is correcting some disappointment amongst the players. Amarnath will be received by them with open arms, though some of them signed a statement, supporting the Indian Captain's contention that Amarnath had made a breach of discipline. If they had known the penalty to which Amarnath was to be subjected, there is no doubt, they would have thought twice before putting their signature to any ready-made document.

Fatal Dose Of Opium

Quarrels at home with her co-wife and her husband is said to have been the cause which led Parvathil Shanker to take Rs. 2 worth of opium, which resulted in her death at 2 a.m. on Sunday. Her husband and mother-in-law, residing at Falkland Road, found her lying unconscious in her room, at noon on Sunday. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she died.

CLOSING SCORES IN COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, July 25. The following are the closing scores in the First Class Cricket matches which commenced today:—

Warwickshire vs. Lancashire at Birmingham: Warwick 24 for nil. Derbyshire vs. Nottinghamshire at Ilkeston: Derby 154 for six (Smith 59). Surrey vs. Kent at Oval: Surrey 256 for 6 (Squires 76). Essex vs. Northamptonshire at Ilford: Northants 110 for 3 (Jupp 57). Leicestershire vs. Gloucestershire at Leicester: Gloucester 236 (Geary 5 for 63); Leicester 55 for nil. Hampshire vs. Glamorgan at Bournemouth: Hants 108 (Mercer 6 for 48, Clay 4 for 36). Glamorgan 175. Yorkshire vs. Sussex at Bradford: Yorkshire 167 (Tate 5 for 33). Sussex 133 for 6. There was rain throughout the country and no play at Taunton between Somerset and Middlesex. —Reuter's Special.

PURULIA, July 25.—Charges of trespass into the compound of Mrs. O. H. McNeill, wife of the Deputy Magistrate, Ranchi, and assaulting her and her daughter were framed to-day by the Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoim against Lt.-Col. Berkeley Hill retired I. M. S. and Premika Lakra, Nurse. The case has been adjourned to August 14 for cross examination. —A. P.

(continued from col. 7) "Bole re Paphara jhan garje." Mian Ki Malhar (Drut). 9-10 Kallu Bai of Pataudi "Kuchn aj laj-i-dil bimar to kar len Al jan-i-jahan ao zara piar to kar len." (Akbar Allahabad).

9-20 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Kahe ho sanwara lagae dine nainan." (Thumri Bhalvini). 9-30 Muhammad Hussain. "Mushkil hua nibah kisi bewafa ke saath Karne lagi lagao tabahi qaza ke shah." (Bekhud).

9-40 Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi. (Balas Khan). 9-45 Kallu Bai. "Ho na rone men aar al bekahi to kis karen. Yeh to ho sakhti hai har ansu ko ham darya karen." (Bekhud).

9-53 Muhammad Hussain. "Aina tere hum ka dil hai hai jagat bhi hai ek hi surat keh idhar bhi hai idhar bhi." (Amir Meena). 9-55 Indian recorded folk songs. 6-0 A.I.R. Orchestra. Nizam Bari. 6-10 Kallu Bai. Thumri Pili. 6-20 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani).

6-30 1st News Bulletin (English). 6-40 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. (a) "Ab main kase karun ki sughar gujariya mai Hamra kaha kachhu manat nahin tu atri boeriyaa mai." Khayal Jait Kalyan (Bilampat). (b) "He more Ram ji tu hi to paan har ho ke dayandh kirpa karo to hi paan har." Khayal Jait Kalyan (Drut).

7-0 Malang Khan. Sur Bahar-Shudh Kalyan. 7-10 Kallu Bai. "Paseer sahr ki hai na meri dua ki hai Woh-mall-i-wafa hain yeh qudrat Khuda ki hai." (Hazarat Mohan).

7-20 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. (a) "Nain alean bhae piya ke daras bin Kaho ke sikhae se rus rahe ho Hamre Mehrran jaise jiya chit chot ilsam." Khayal Shankra Basan (Bilampat). (b) "Ta di an re ta dani na dir dir tum dir dir." Tarana Shankra Basan. (Drut).

7-45 "For Villagers Only." 8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "Hints to Radio Speakers." By "Adab Arz". 9-0 A.I.R. Orchestra. (Supplication)—"Niaz". 9-5 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Tagi jiya men phans Nis din pal chhin kal na pasat sayan. Mehrran bin neen na awe birho. Satave ab nikast hain pran." (Thumri Kham-bawat).

9-15 Songs from Bilwamangal. (Part II). By A.I.R. Artists. 9-45 2nd News Bulletin (Hindustani). 10-0 2nd News Bulletin (English). 10-15 Talk (English): "This and That." By Patrick Lacey. 10-30 A Variety Concert by the "Albion Concert Party" arranged and directed by Thelma E. Barron.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:— GSH 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97 m.), GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82 m.) p.m. 7-30 Big Ben. Commentaries on the Davis Cup Challenge Round from Wimbledon, and the Test Match from Old Trafford, Manchester. 9-25 The News and Announcements. 9-45 A Recital by Pachmann. 10-5 Kipling Reading. Three of the following frequencies will be used:— GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.), GSI 15.26 Mc/s. (19.66 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82 m.), GSD 11.75 Mc/s. (25.53 m.), GSB 9.51 Mc/s. (31.55 m.) p.m. 10-45 Big Ben. Tod Slaughter. 11-15 The Victor Olf Sextet. 11-30 The News and Announcements. 11-50 Light Orchestral Music. 12 midnight A Running Commentary on the Davis Cup Challenge Round from Wimbledon. a.m. 12-30 Comic Opera. 1-30 A Recital by Lisa Minghetti (Violin). 2-0 Pianoforte Music. 2-10 The News and Announcements. 2-30 "Fairground" Typical sounds and characters from a fair-ground in summertime. Introduced by the Barker. 2-56 Musical Interlude. 3-0 Dance Music. Joe Loss and his Band. 3-30 "Celluloid Rhythm."

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. a.m. 11-30 Selection of Indian Music. p.m. 1-0 Available Market Rates. Decca-Brunswick Recorded Programme. Introducing Peter Flynn, Tenor. Klas Lajos Hungarian Orchestra. 5-0 Relay from the Wellington Cinema. 6-0 Talk (Marathi): "Part played by Japanese Ladies in their Industries." By Sonubai Joglekar. 6-15 The V.U.B. Orchestra. In light tunes and Vocal refrain by Sundrabai. 7-0 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan (In Marathi) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 7-15 Clarinet Solos. 7-30 "Nagajirao" A humorous sketch in Marathi presented by Cinephonic stars. Directed by S. N. Chapekar. 8-0 Commercial News and News in Hindi. 8-25 Hindustani Music. Yusuf Effendi. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Talk: "Chief Industries of the Bombay Presidency." By P. B. Advani, J.P., Director

of Industries, Bombay Presidency. 10-0 "On with the Dance" Ken Mac and his Dance Orchestra. Listen-in to Joe Judha at the Piano.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. p.m. 12-36 SB The Grand Hotel Orchestra. Lunch Hour Musical Selections. Relayed from the Grand Hotel. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceanicraft and Rivercraft (if any). 1-6 Talk: "Murshidabad." "Clive and Plassey" By C. F. Hooper. 2-6 Light Bengali Songs. Pratul-labala. 2-21 Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy—Humorous Duet. 2-36 Talk: "Civic Sanitation" By Brojendra Nath Bhadra of the Calcutta Corporation. 2-51 Selections from Gramophone Records. 5-6 SB I.F.A. Shield Competition. Football Commentary. 6-6 Talk: "Aspects of the Press in Bengal" By A. C. Mazumdar. 6-26 Vocal Music (Bengali) Sideswar Mukherjee. 6-36 Sudhir Banerjee. 6-51 A Musical Programme. By the Members of New Theatre Ltd., to be relayed from the Tollygunge Studio. 7-51 SB News in English. 8-6 SB Jack Holmes and His Orchestra. A Light Studio Programme. 8-36 SB Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali). 8-56 SB Running Commentary on the India versus England Test Match, relayed from Manchester. 9-6 SB Talk: "China"—A Page from the World Tourist's Diary, being the fifth talk on the Travels of Ram Nath Biswas. 9-21 SB Vocal Music (Bengali). Gopal Chandra Sen Gupta—Kirtan. 9-36 Usharany—Kirtan. 9-51 SB Topical Talk: By Chitra Gupta. 10-6 SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s. a.m. 8-0 Bhajan. By A.I.R. Artists (Chorus). 8-10 A.I.R. Orchestra. Sohni. 8-20 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Un bin malka kal na pare." Mian Ki Malhar. (Balampat). 8-40 Haidar Hussain. Sitar—Gond Malhar. 8-45 Talk (Hindustani): "College Girls." By Razia Dilshad Begum. 9-0 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. (Continued in Col. 5)

JACK HOBBS on India's Test Team Special Cables to "The HINDU"

"THE HINDU" has much pleasure in announcing that it has secured the services of Jack Hobbs, famous Surrey and Test Match player and the most brilliant batsman of the age, to chronicle the achievements of the Indian cricketers now in England. Hobbs is cabling descriptions of all the most important matches of the tour.

During the tour of Ryder's Australian team in this country C. G. Macartney contributed graphic articles to "THE HINDU." Hobbs' appointment to report on the Indian team in England is a continuation of "THE HINDU'S" policy of securing for its readers the views and comments of the game's foremost exponents.

Begin Hobbs' report on the Second Test Match in last Sunday's edition of

The Hindu.

Available in BOMBAY tomorrow
Bombay Office: Ahmedabad House, Witter Road, Ballard Estate.

PATENTEX

Personal cleanliness and spacing of child-birth are essential to healthy womanhood. On the other hand, suppression of natural instinct and elimination of physical satisfaction are not advisable. Patentex is the safest, most convenient and effective contraceptive available today. Supplied in a collapsible tube with a glass nozzle. Patentex is easily and quickly used.

Famous for over 25 Years.
Rs. 3-8-0 Per Tube.

Sole Agents:—
MALGRAM BROS.,
26, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Crowds cheered and applauded on Saturday and Sunday last the

Superb Madan Theatre's Hindi Talkie

Qimti Qurbani

Khali Ahmed & Miss Rose in their greatest achievement.

To-day: 6-30 & 10 p.m. **WELLINGTON CINEMA** Dhobi Talao.

Hear TO-DAY Monday from 5 P. M. the SONGS of

MISS ROSIE

in this superb Madan Talkie on the Radio.

BROADCAST

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.
Hindu: Shraavan Sud 9, 1932.
Muslim: Jamadul Awwal 7, 1355.
Parsi: Boimand 23, 1306.
High tide: 5-41; 16-41.
Low tide: 10-48.
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
Students meeting at Blavatsky Lodge, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's lecture, Jinnah Hall, 7 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, July 28.
Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society: The Rev. H. Heras, S.J., will speak on "The Religion of the Mohenjodaro people according to inscriptions" Society Rooms, Town Hall, 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
"Common Jurors" attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT

Dr. Pattabhi's Lecture

Under the auspices of the Anti-Ministry Committee of Congressmen a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at Jinnah Hall when Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya will speak on the "Government of India Act." Mr. M. R. Masani will preside.

REQUIEM HIGH MASS.
"A Requiem High Mass will be offered by the Masters, teachers and children of the Wellington Terrace Catechism Centre at the St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dalul, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 a.m. for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop of Bombay."

THE EXCELSIOR

At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OTTO KRUGER
LEONORA CORBETT
in
'LIVING DANGEROUSLY'
A story of two Doctors, partners in profession but enemies in love.

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Ride through the tunnel of love with Eddie!

Cantor
Strike Me Pink
ETHEL MERMAN
SALLY EILERS
PARKYANKUS and the
GORGEOUS GOLDWYN GIRLS
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF COURT LIFE!

KDENGSMARK
Clissa LANDI LODGE
directed by
MAGNIFICENT
TOURNEUR
Also in Full Technicolor
"MICKEY'S GRAND OPERA"

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Strike Me Pink" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Three Wise Guys" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Whole Town's talking" time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Living Dangerously" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gay Birds" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amor Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Chhaya" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Millionaire" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Bohemian Girl" Time as usual.
PATHE—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Petitot Fever" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Koenigsmark" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Golden Arrow" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Qimti Qurbani" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY.
A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravellin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramjee Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will give a synopsis in Gujarati of the contents of Gatha Ahunavadi, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31).

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.
Under the auspices of the Association Dr. A. S. Kalapet, will deliver a lecture on "We, Our Earth and its Three Spheres" at the S. T. College Demonstration Hall to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. Mr. V. D. Ghate, will preside.

THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.
Rev. H. Heras, S.J., will speak to the Bombay International Fellowship on "The Cultural Contribution of Spain to World Civilization" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the "Bowen Memorial Hall" of the Student Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY STUDENTS CONFERENCE.
A public meeting of the students of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatti at 6-30 p.m. to familiarise the students with the Student Charter and the Thesis laying down the grievances and demands of the student community. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.
An "At Home" of the B. P. Women's Council is to be held at Mrs. Cassamally Jaiyabhoys' bungalow "Goolistan," Fadder Road, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m., when Dr. K. J. Lalkaka, Psychiatrist, will speak on "Our Much Neglected Mentally Deficient Children."

DR. CHINIWALA ON "NIKIZ-VEHDIN."
The lectures on the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-vehdin" written by Dr. Framrose S. Chinwala, will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

"POONA GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION"
A preliminary meeting of teachers of Geography representing most of the secondary schools in Poona, was held in the New English School, Nana-wada, on 12th inst., to discuss the necessity of forming a Geographical Association for Poona Schools and frame a draft of the constitution for the same. It was resolved to name it "Poona Geographical Association." Its aims and objects were laid down.

Hindi Preliminary Examinations

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—
The ensuing Hindi Preliminary Examinations, viz., Prathamik, Madhyam and Rashtra Bhasha will take place on Sunday, September 13th. Applications in the prescribed form, available from the Sabha, free on request, together with the fees should reach the office of the Sabha at Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay 7, on or before the 30th August 1936.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The Programme

With a view to make the open sessions of the Bombay Students' Conference, interesting, lively and exhaustive the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference has provisionally decided so that the procedure of adjourning the Conference on the first day of the sessions for the Subject Committee's deliberations shall be done away with in order to avoid the tiring and duplicate procedure of the Subject Committee as well as that of the Open sessions of the Conference.

The procedure suggested by the Executive Committee to be followed at the Conference is as follows:—
—First day of the Conference.

1. Address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee.
2. Address of the President of the Conference.
3. Discussion and adoption of the Thesis based on the Student charter and drafted and adopted by the Executive Committee. Second day of the Conference.

In view of the above procedure to be followed at the Conference the students are requested to forward their resolutions within the frame-work of the aims and objects of the Conference to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Students' Conference, C/o the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Narayan Ashram, Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 4, on or before Monday 27th instant.

Executive Committee's Meeting

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Tuesday, 28th instant, at the Brotherhood Premises, at 6-30 p.m.

AGENDA:
(1) To fix up all final arrangements regarding the Conference, including Resolutions, Thesis, arrangements of seats, etc.
(2) Any other business with the permission of the chair.

SHREE AHILYABAI HOLKAR ANNIVERSARY

INDORE, July 25.
The Secretary of the Ahilyotsava Committee, Indore, writes:—
The Ahilyotsava Committee of Indore has been celebrating the Shree Ahilyabai Holkar Anniversary for the past several years. This year it falls on Saturday, the 15th of August, 1936.

It is gratifying to note that last year the anniversary was celebrated with eclat at London Town Hall.

Institutions, Societies, Schools, Colleges and other bodies are therefore requested to hold the Ahilyabai Anniversary celebrations in their towns and places this year on Saturday, the 15th of August, 1936 and to send their detailed reports to the Committee at Indore.

The Ahilyotsava Committee, Indore, will be glad to include, in its Annual Report, such brief notes of the celebrations, as are received in this office.

Youth Arrested For Dyeing Queen's Statue

(From Our Correspondent.)
KOLHAPUR, (By Mail.)
The beautiful marble full size, statue of H. H. the Dowager Maharani, Shree Maharaj of Kolhapur, standing at the centre of the city, in the quarter known as Lakimpur, was found one morning last week-end, covered with black colour! Afterwards the police arrested one Brahmin youth, named Vitthal Janardan Deshpande, on suspicion, and kept him in custody for about 4 or 5 days, till the police inquiry was quite complete.

The accused was placed before the District Magistrate, Rao, Shetye, on the 21st instant and was charged under I. P. C. sections 447, 295, 426. He is reported to have made a confession before the court yesterday. The Magistrate delivered his judgment, convicting the accused and sentencing him to four months' rigorous imprisonment in all.

It is alleged that he has gone mad through his failure to pass the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University!

ACCOUNTANT TO BE RELIEVED

Vile Parle City Fathers' Decision On Auditor's Report

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, Sunday
A special general meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality was held on Sunday morning with Mr. Cesar D'Mello in the chair, when Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt moved that the Auditor's report for the period ending 30th September, 1935 be placed before the meeting. Mr. Desai and Mr. Shroff supported the move, and, although their item was not on the regular agenda, in spite of the opposition of some of the members the item was taken up for consideration as an urgent matter.

DEPLORABLE IRREGULARITIES.
A number of glaring irregularities were pointed out by the auditor in his report and the cashier and the accountant, as a result were the target of severe attack by some of the councillors. While commenting on the irregularities, Mr. Desai pointed out how a cash balance of over Rs. 2000 was maintained on certain occasions for days together when the rules expressly stated that the office was not permitted to maintain in any case a balance of over Rs. 400. He said that he had reason to believe that Municipal cash was being utilised for their private purpose by some of the officers and he suggested a surprise check-up of the cash balance by the president in the presence of the Municipal councillors at the meeting. The auditor had pointed out at one place that the current account in bank was overdrawn by the Municipality to the extent of Rs. 900. Mr. Desai said that this sort of management of affairs was really deplorable and it was a pity that cheques were being drawn without even knowing whether there was sufficient balance in the bank. The auditor had mentioned that cheques given by the rate-payers in payment of taxes and which were subsequently dishonoured were not at all accounted for. Mr. Desai pointed out how such an irregularity at all came to happen and he emphasised upon a stricter control of the staff by the Managing Committee and the President.

Mr. Desai moved that the person in charge of accounts and cash be forthwith relieved from the department and that he be called upon to explain the charges levelled against him by the auditor at the next General Board meeting. The resolution was declared carried by a majority.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.
Some of the Municipal councillors are disgusted with the ignorance of some of the members of the staff about District Municipal Act or rules that affect the Vile Parle Municipality and hence they have suggested a departmental examination of the staff in March 1937. A resolution embodying this proposal was placed before the Board to-day and was approved.

Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt and Mr. Dikshit moved that a representation be made to the Government for lowering the water charges and the meter charges and that their attention be drawn to the impure condition of water that is being supplied to the suburban public.

It is hoped that the Government takes speedy action on the representation.

RAINFALL IN CITY ON SUNDAY

Squally weather conditions prevailed in the city and the suburbs on Sunday morning. There was a strong gale and there was a heavy downpour of rain in the northern part of the city and in the suburbs during the early hours, though it was dry elsewhere. In the evening and during night again there were drizzles.

Collector Entertained

(From Our Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, Sunday.
An "at home" was given at Gazdar Hall, Andheri, on Saturday evening by Mr. Shantaram Patil an Honorary Magistrate and Chairman of Suburban District School Board, and Mr. Salun the proprietor of Picnic Cottages at Varsova to Mr. M. B. Jayakar, the Collector of Bombay Suburban District.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)
The Suburbs had a very quite week-end, the weather was dry except for few showers late on Saturday evening and on Sunday morning.
On Saturday I visited the Bandra Bazar. There are doubtless vast improvements and good management prevails, but I am not help drawing the attention of the authorities concerned to one point and that is, the condition of fish that is sold. I understand that the fish sold is generally that which has been stored in ice in the house for some days.
I discussed this subject with a learned doctor friend of mine who tells me that this usually is the cause of cholera. Will the Municipal authorities see to this?

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS		Arr. Dep.	
Train		H.M. H.M.	
Madras Mail		6 00	23 00
Peshawar and Lucknow		6 15	23 00
Express		6 30	23 00
Calcutta Mail via		7 30	17 00
Nagpur			
Calcutta Mail via		8 15	21 45
Chabokki			
Madras Express		10 15	15 00
Deccan Queen		10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail		10 50	15 35
Poona Mail		11 40	15 30
Poona Express		12 35	8 15
Poona East Passenger		13 50	11 50
Nagpur Express		14 00	17 15
Alahabad Express		20 15	7 50

JAIN CONFERENCE ECHO

Gandhiji's Advice To Youth Regarding Resignation

(From A Correspondent.)
After Gandhiji's advice to the Jain youths to resign from the Jain Sangh for preventing the Sangh from excommunicating Mr. Paramanand for his speech as President of the Second Jain Youth Conference, Mr. B. J. Kapasi had written a letter to Gandhiji requesting him to clear the issue as to whether the Jain youths who believed Mr. Paramanand's speech to be harmful to the Jain community should resign or not.

In reply to this Mahadevbhai Desai writes:—
"Gandhiji has received your letter. It was not for Gandhiji to praise or censure Mr. Paramanand's speech. He has not even read his (Paramanand's) speech. What he meant was that those youths, who think the action of the Sangh unjust, should follow the footsteps of Mr. Paramanand and should also be prepared to come out of the Sangh. Whether they do so or not Gandhiji has no concern. For those youths who are against his speech and who wish to have him excommunicated the way is open."

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED DRUNKEN BRAWL

Five Persons Arrested

Following an alleged drunken brawl in Daruwalla Building, Wellington Street, Marine Lines, on Sunday afternoon, five persons were arrested by the Esplanade Police and two were treated in the G. T. Hospital.

It appears that the trouble arose when a guest, invited by some members of the Club of Raja, situated on the third floor, dashed against a member of the Club of Pomburfa on the staircase, as the former was alleged to have been drunk. Words ran high and about 50 members of the Club of Raja intervened. Clubs were stated to have been used in the general "melee" and the police appeared on the scene.

Sub-inspector Swami of the Esplanade Police station is making inquiries.

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IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

New Book Digest

The New Book Company of Bombay have brought out what may be described as a trade, and literary publication, called "New Book Digest". It is a journal that supplies information about the latest books and other publications and contains some literary notes. Mr. D. Nadkarni's article on "Maxim Gorky Master of Realism", Shri. Yogendra's on "What is Yoga" are two noteworthy. The general get up of the journal is satisfactory and it gives desirable information about the latest publications. With the addition of a few more literary articles this new venture of the New Book Depot is sure to gain sufficient popularity in the literary circles.

Traffic Control

The introduction of one way traffic in the Fort area has solved, to a considerable extent, the traffic problem, but it would be now well to make some special crossings for the pedestrians to cross important roads, especially during rush hours when the traffic is at its height. The Commissioner of Police has restricted the New Marine Drive Road only for the vehicular traffic. This is creating a road sense for the jay walkers. If a broad road like New Marine Drive requires such restriction, much more do the small and narrow roads with hardly a yard width of foot path or no foot path at all. It is very dangerous to walk over such roads and the Municipality and the police should now arrange in Fort area and also in other parts of the city special crossings for the pedestrians to walk with safety. This will not only be a welcome start for the safety of the pedestrians but it will also create a new road sense among them.

Tatyasaheb Naik's Memorial

A Correspondent writes:—
A public meeting to mourn the sudden death of Prof. P. B. Naik was held under the auspices of several institutions on the 18th instant. The meeting was presided over by Mr. S. A. Naik of Poona. High tributes were paid to the late Tatyasaheb for his services in the cause of education and his long association with the Khandeshastha Gaud-Brahmin Vidyavardhini Samaj, of which he was the honorary secretary for over 36 years.

The meeting after passing a condolence resolution, decided to raise a suitable memorial. A committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. M. N. Desai Topiwala, was appointed to collect the necessary funds. The committee has opened its office at 36, Khandeshkar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaon, Bombay.

DONATIONS FOR HELPLESS BEGGARS' RELIEF.

Bombay, July 23.
The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee acknowledges the monies received towards the Committee's Fund:—
Mr. Jamshedji P. Doctor, Rs. 17; Mr. R. P. Kharsa, Rs. 15; Bal Eshwarji Narsinhji Mistri, Rs. 5; Mr. S. P. Mulla, Rs. 10; Mr. Jamnadas Pitamber Re. 1; Mrs. Jalnawalla, Rs. 20; Mr. D. Byramji, Rs. 5; The N. M. Wadia Charities for the months of May and June, 1936, Rs. 200; Dr. R. K. Dhuru, Rs. 25; Mr. N. K. Kanga, Rs. 10; Mrs. M. N. Disana, Rs. 10; Mr. S. D. Dhalia, Rs. 10; Anonymous, Rs. 300; Mr. D. Byramji, Rs. 5; Mrs. M. N. Disana, Rs. 10; Mrs. Jalnawalla, Rs. 10; Mr. Minu K. Ka-

Free Adult Education Classes For Workers

The Hon. Secretary of the Saksharata-Prasar-Sangha, writes:—
A meeting was held to start the Saksharata-Prasar-Sangha in the premises of the Maharashtra High School under the presidency of Principal Nagesh Mahadeo Kale. The President explained at the beginning how the Maharashtra High School was trying its best to spread education among the children of the mill workers and others for last ten years and that the school had 70 p.c. of such boys. As many as 80 p.c. guardians of these boys were illiterate and it was intended for a long time that something should be done in order to spread literacy among the adult workers with the co-operation of the teachers and students.

The Secretary of the Sangha, Mr. V. Y. Gavankar, gave information about the Sangh and its working.

It was resolved to appoint a Managing Committee. The President gave a donation of Rs. 25 to the Sangha.

Free classes have been opened for adult workers in the premises of the Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, and in the Bant Buildings near the Chinchpokli Bridge (west). The classes meet from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.

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A FRANK CAPRA production A Columbia Picture
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JOHN ARTHUR

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 27, 1936

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mr. Jinnah's address on Friday night to the Young Muslim Brotherhood and the Bohra Youth League was a most momentous occasion. It was a manifesto of the All-India Muslim League which holds out a great promise, the promise that the Muslim League, dead for well-nigh sixteen years, is going to be re-quickened into life, and a life, moreover, which its patriotic founders like Maulana Mahomed Ali and Mr. Jinnah himself meant it to live. This is not the place to canvass our differences with Mr. Jinnah. Here we only want to welcome heartily Mr. Jinnah's declaration that the Muslim League is being revived to establish contact with "the masses" even as the Congress did so long ago as 1920. This is what Nationalist Muslims stood for when they fought for Joint Electorates and Adult Suffrage. We are, therefore, genuinely gratified that the Muslim League is trying to come to the same position, although by an entirely different route. But that is by the way. We welcome, as we say, the transfer of emphasis from leaders at the top to the Muslim "masses." If the League tries, as Mr. Jinnah hoped, to exist as an organisation essentially of the "masses" and for "the masses," the time is not far when the so-called communal differences, fostered by the 'leaders' will have completely disappeared.

The Goal

This is one aspect of what we have called the great promise. The other is the following passage in the manifesto of the Muslim League:

"It appears that such a power as was available under the present scheme has been captured in the various provinces by reactionary conservative elements in combination with a coterie of men whose sole aim and object is to secure offices and places for themselves wherever and whenever available. This has suited the Government and these two classes have received every encouragement and support, with the result that they have not only been a hindrance and an obstacle in the way of the independent and progressive intelligentsia but the people generally have been exploited. Thus was created a double domination of the reactionary forces and the imperialistic power. Our aim is that this domination must cease. (Our italics).

Mr. Jinnah is a patriot whose love for his country and its freedom is a vital passion in him. He is one of those men whose worst enemies will readily grant

them complete honesty of purpose. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the Muslim League, through its accredited leader and spokesman, is out to win freedom and freedom which will mean freedom for the masses" too. The goal, as Mr. Jinnah said on Friday, is not altogether different from that of the Congress.

—And The Danger

But the question is: Will the Muslim League achieve the goal or end somewhere midway by stultifying itself? We ask this question in some genuine apprehension and not in any spirit of carping criticism. Let us admit at once, and with great pleasure, that the Muslim League has started well in certain Provinces. In the United Provinces, for instance, it is already vindicating its claim. The flutter that it has caused in what Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman calls "most influential circles" as also in official quarters and the desperation with which the two elements are jointly fighting it constitute both a confirmation of, and a complement to, the 'bona fides' of the League. But what about Bombay? Some time ago there appeared a very thoughtful letter in our columns from "A Puzzled Leader". That letter merits the utmost consideration of Mr. Jinnah. The list of Mr. Jinnah's Provincial lieutenants—the men whose main and primary duty it would be to organise and direct the League, fight with "Conservative elements" and "the double domination of the reactionary forces and Imperialist power"—is not a happy one. It is, in fact, intensely depressing. It contains a large number of men who are "Conservative", or "reactionary". The bulk of those who comprise it are men who have indulged in the patent contradiction of agreeing with League's denunciation of the new Act and offering fulsome praise of it to Lord Willingdon and Lord Linlithgow. And they have neither explained nor apologised for it. This is only as an instance of what they are. Their past is an open book. And so long as they do not retract that past, it must act as the decisive guide to their future. And it would not also be safe for Mr. Jinnah to expect a real miracle among individuals suddenly and 'en bloc'. It never happens. We have said that we do not desire to say anything in a spirit of carping criticism. We repeat it. Our purpose is to offer a warning against a real danger. It is the danger of Mr. Jinnah finding himself the leader of an "Independent Party" not of individuals but of Provinces, working in contradictory spirit and yet claiming the authority of the same League!

Bombay Factories

The annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1935 shows some slight improvement in several directions, but the general conditions in the factories in the Presidency are still far from satisfactory. The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased during the year from 1,900 to 1,999 but the increase is due not merely to additional industrial activity but also to the inclusion of certain factories that became amenable to the Act by reason of the change in the definition of a factory. The same may be said about the employment of 4,20,718 workers during the year as against 3,75,832 in the previous one. But the report says nothing of the tens of thousands of men and women that are unemployed. As regards the employment of children, the number of children employed in the city increased from 44 to 69 but the increase has not been explained in the report. Though the figures are small, exploitation of children must be entirely stopped. More disconcerting is the fact that as many as 1,872 children were employed during the year in the mofussil; yet no explanation is given of this large number.

As regards the conditions of work in the factories, they continue to be about as bad as ever. It is some relief to learn that the Labour Union in Ahmedabad where the housing conditions are scandalously unsatisfactory, is building a number of tenements

on the tenant ownership basis during the year, each tenement providing two rooms, a kitchen, a verandah and a yard and the tenant becoming its owner in 22 years. It is only a dream for workers in Bombay, where housing conditions continue to be horrid, but the example of Ahmedabad Labour Union may well be emulated by workers elsewhere in the mofussil. Definite progress in welfare work, we are told, has taken place, "though much remains to be done." Far too much still remains to be done. At the Bombay creches the average attendance was 573 and "the opium drugging of 337 infants was either stopped or prevented." Heaven alone knows how many more children continue to be doped in their homes, thanks to the ease with which our benign Sarkar makes opium available almost at every street corner. The number of accidents reported during the year was 6,799 as against 6,004 in 1934. Comparing the averages per 100 operatives employed daily, the average of 1.43 in 1932 has steadily increased to 1.62 in the year under report and this fact calls for serious notice on the part of all the authorities concerned.

Referring to the indebtedness of the workers, the report rightly observes: "In the present condition of Indian Labour, efforts to ease the load of debt under which so many factory employees stagger and to prevent others from incurring debts at ruinous

SLAUGHTER OF MILCH CATTLE

Bombay's Responsibility

(BY A. N. DIKSHIT, B.Sc.)

The problem raised by the slaughter of milch cattle vitally affects not only Indian agriculture but the health and growth of Bombay's future citizens. The question has sometimes been raised in the Press, only to be shortly forgotten.

This problem is a dual one, firstly adequate supply of wholesome and pure milk to Bombay city and secondly preservation of the breed of milch cattle from Gujarat and Kathiawar. Bombay requires a large quantity of fresh milk daily. This is mostly supplied by "Gowlies" who own buffaloes and keep them in overcrowded and insanitary stables and Bhajays who import milk from the suburbs into Bombay. The major part of the milk which is in the hands of poor illiterate "Gowlies" badly organized and without financial backing. They purchase cattle as required usually from Kathiawar and North Gujarat. The demand is usually for cattle in milk and without calves as stable-room in Bombay is scarce and expensive. There are middlemen Dalais in Palanpur and Mehsana who buy cattle from farmers and export them to Bombay. The village farmer is a simple soul and usually in need. Needless to say these Dalais manage to drive a hard bargain and reap rich profits.

Loss of Cattle
Once the cattle go to Bombay, they seldom return. Bombay "Gowlies" sell the milk and when the cattle run dry it does not pay to return them to their homes. The butcher usually gets them. Thus their career is cut short in the prime of life and no progeny is left behind. Usually a good buffalo would give six calves. Under the present circumstances, she falls to leave behind any. Besides, the cattle exported to Bombay seldom come from breeders, they come from farmers who need money for paying debts or marriage expenses. There is no regular industry for raising milch cattle. Thus the loss of animals hits agriculture as a whole very hard.

The Remedies
Now, let us consider the available remedies.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation should encourage starting of grazing grounds and supply of good milk of high pedigree near Bombay. Thus dry cattle can be kept near Bombay and brought back when again in milk at no greater expense. In the north part of Bombay Island and Thana districts suitable grazing grounds are available. These should be properly organised and made available to the "Gowlies" cheaply.

Secondly railway freight on dry cattle sent out of Bombay to their homes should be reduced. The railway will earn a better freight when these same animals re-appear in Bombay when in milk. Thus more freight will be secured and a mutual benefit arise, both to the public and to the railways.

Secondly, the Bombay Municipality should encourage milk companies in Gujarat and Maharashtra to export milk in bulk to Bombay. Special glass lined cylindrical hygienic tins may be built by the railway companies and milk specialists run from Poona on one side and Surat and Anand on the other. Thus pure milk properly stocked will be made available to the Bombay public. Strict municipal supervision will, of course, be essential to prevent adulteration. Frequent inspections, granting of licenses to only properly organised and responsible companies, proper medical help, etc., can help in creating this position. Thus a new industry will be created and long delayed want of Bombay supplied. According to latest medical researches milk is the best food for human beings—both adult and infants—and the greater its consumption the better will it be for the nation, surely healthy bodies in addition to healthy minds are essential in India for political and social advancement.

rates of interest represent form of welfare work of the utmost value." The report adds that many loans are taken on "absurd conditions," but they are certainly not taken on such conditions for the fun of it. Absurdly hard conditions are often forced upon the borrower. We are glad to note that the Chief Inspector of Factories has devoted some time to the study of this problem although it is outside the scope of his functions. He has shown what the authorities in some mills have done to help the needy workers and what others can do. If the employers, representatives of organised workers and experienced Labour welfare workers co-operate in the matter, they can do much to tackle the problem of indebtedness and several others to the benefit of all concerned.

Our London Letter Attempts On British Royalties

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The King of England has been able to go more freely among his subjects than the rulers of most foreign countries. When the King lately drove through the streets of Turin some months ago, contrary to the practice in England, Italian detectives were strung out along the route—facing "the crowd." There was a detective posted at a distance of every three or four yards. The soldiers stood shoulder to shoulder in front of the people. However, the detectives were hardly worse off than the spectators from the point of view of seeing their sovereign. The royal car drove by so quickly that the cheering had hardly begun before the car was away in the distance.

Attempts On Queen

Victoria's Life

There has been no incident since Queen Victoria's time arousing alarm like the one on Thursday, July 16 when an Irishman is alleged to have attempted to fire at King Edward on Constitution Hill. During the long reign of Queen Victoria there were five attempts on Her Majesty's life, between the years 1840 and 1862. In 1842, as the Queen was driving on Constitution Hill, near Buckingham Palace, a man waved a pistol at her. She drove on and decided an hour later that she would drive back and let him disclose himself if he would. She did so, and the man appeared again and fired a shot without result. He was a destitute carpenter named John Francis. In the same year there was another attempt on the life of Her Majesty. That was by a hunchback called Bean. He was really insane, but Francis was arrested, tried and deported. Two years previously, on June 10, 1840, the Queen and Prince Albert were driving up Constitution Hill in an open carriage when a crazy pot-boy called Oxford fired two pistols. The shots passed close to the Prince's head. Oxford was arrested on the spot. In his lodgings was a book of the rules of a secret society called "Young England," whose members had

taken an oath to carry swords and pistols and wear black masks. Oxford feigned madness, and was acquitted on the ground of insanity. After forty years in Bedlam, where he seemed sane enough, he was sent to Australia and earned his living as a house-painter.

After Bean's attempt Parliament passed a Bill empowering judges to order flogging for those who molested the Queen. The Act was never enforced. In 1850 a half-pay officer called Pate assaulted the Queen with a stick and in 1889 an Irish boy, O'Connor, presented a pistol at Her Majesty in St. James's Park. In both cases a flogging was ordered, but this punishment was remitted at the request of the Queen, who sent O'Connor to Australia at her own expense. The last attempt on the Queen's life was made at Windsor in 1882 by a man called Maclean, who fired at her as she was leaving the station. His shot was diverted by an Eton school-boy, who beat down Maclean's hand with an umbrella. In her letters the Queen wrote that she was not nearly so frightened as she was at the time of O'Connor's attempt. Maclean was also a madman and was relegated to Broadmoor.

The hand of the assassin was never raised against King Edward VII, either as King or as Prince of Wales in England or in the Dominions. But on April 4, 1900, less than a year before he came to the throne, he was shot at while he was sitting in the train at Brussels railway station by Spidlo, a young anarchist. The Prince, as he then was, was in an armchair by the window and about to have lunch. The bullet splintered the window glass, but missed its intended victim by a few inches. Spidlo was at once seized. The first to plead for leniency was the Prince himself, who was unperturbed and lit a cigar immediately after the shot had been fired.

The King's Horse

A feature of Thursday's (July 16) attempt on King Edward VIII was the steadiness of the King's horse. This is not surprising, for

he was riding Cobham, a police horse which he bought about a month ago. Cobham is a product of Imber Court, Molesey, where all the Metropolitan Police horses receive their training. The King rode him at the ceremony of Trooping of the Colour on June 23. As Prince of Wales he had ridden Cobham at the three previous Troopings. When the King inspected the Royal Mews recently he decided that the horses generally ridden by King George were too small for him. Cobham was brought from the police ranks and has been his personal property since the middle of June. Police training could have had no better tribute than Cobham's behaviour on Thursday on Constitution Hill. The alleged assailant of King Edward, a thick set man, named McMahon, an Irishman by birth, when arrested was being manhandled by the crowd. He appeared to be on the ground with people raining blows on him. A moment later he was hustled away by five police. There were cries of "Lynch him!"

Incidentally, a lawyer points out that the man, Edward Oxford, who made an attempt on the life of Queen Victoria, was found "Not guilty, because insane." Queen Victoria thought the verdict read paradoxically, and the law was altered so that the phrase read, as it does now, "Guilty, but insane."

The shooting incident on Queen Victoria is dramatically recorded in Laurence Housman's "Palace Plays," which are still under a ban which precludes public performance of them.

Litvinoff As "Maxim"

Holsky

M. Litvinoff was 60 on July 17. On that day, according to reports from Moscow, for the first time, the Moscow newspapers gave a full autobiographical sketch of his revolutionary life. M. Stalin sent him a message of congratulations and expressions of appreciation for his untiring work. (Continued on Page 12 Col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ANSWER TO BALDWIN

By-elections for the British Parliament have been held recently at three places. In one, the constituency of Mr. Thomas, the ex-Labour-Tory M.P.'s seat was won by Professor Noel Baker, the Socialist expert on Foreign Affairs against a Government candidate. The other two were Conservative ones at that. But the result in both cases shows, unmistakably, a moral victory for the Labour Party. At East Grinstead, the Conservative majority was 16,000 against 21,000 at the last General Election, while at Balham and Tooting the Conservative majority has actually dwindled from 9000 to 2,000. The conclusion is obvious. The present Government is rapidly losing the confidence even of those who were its supporters. The results are the answer of the general people to the present policy and programme of the Baldwin administration. But it will not, we are afraid, deter Mr. Baldwin, and his colleagues from continuing on their dangerous path which leads to war.

GERMANY AND ETHIOPIA

The German decision to replace the German Legation by a Consulate-General is quite correctly interpreted in Rome as recognition of Italian suzerainty over Ethiopia. And such recognition was only to be expected. Germany never objected to Italy's invasion of Abyssinia in defiance alike of the League of Nations and international morality. In fact Germany openly encouraged and welcomed it as the practical expression of Fascist-cum-Nazi spirit, ambition and method. The recognition further strengthens the Italo-German Alliance, and as such constitutes an ironical commentary on the statesmanship of those who sacrificed their honour and pledged word in the hope of winning over Italy and also of those who hoped and still hope to win over Germany.

GRAVE INJUSTICE

By refusing a certificate to the Girm Kamgar Union of Bombay for enrolment as a constituent Union for the special Labour Constituency in the forthcoming Assembly elections, the Government has done grave injustice to the biggest textile Labour Union in the city and to the general cause of Labour which it represents.

It is true that, according to the rules, a Labour Union can be recognised as a constituent Union for special Labour representation only if it has been in existence for at least two years prior to the date of enrolment; and owing to some unfortunate break in its registration the Girm Kamgar Union, though eight years old, does not satisfy this condition if it is rigidly enforced. But in view of the defect being quite technical the Government was expected to condone it, as he has the discretionary power to do so. By refusing to use his power in favour of the Union he has virtually disfranchised one of the most influential Unions in the Presidency. It should, therefore, be the special concern of the general electorate to elect only such candidates as would duly safeguard the interests of workers.

NATURAL ANXIETY

In a letter to the Government of India on Dr. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Rights to Property Bill the Bombay Advocates' Association expresses its considered opinion that the principle of the Bill is "just and fair so far as the disabilities under which the Hindu woman has been placed by the provisions of the Hindu law." But the Association adds that the specific provisions of the Bill need "considerable overhauling" and with quite understandable regard for the interests of men-folk it says that great precaution "will have to be taken to see that as a result of this legislation no injustice is done to Hindu men and no Hindu woman is given more rights than even (sic) the males possess." The Association may rest assured that as things are, that is, with the present representation of women in the legislature, it will be a long long time before the present situation comes anywhere near being reversed.

Plea For Less Schooling

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Students are now-a-days made to depend more upon schools and teachers, and the idea of self-edu-

cation is being extinct. The older a student grows in age the less should be his recourse to teachers and the more ought he to rely on self-education. A tuition of three hours in the morning every day is sufficient for a student, after he passes his 4th Vernacular or a similar examination, and a coaching of one hour per day after his English 3rd Standard till the Matriculation is quite sufficient. I received my education in the very manner and joined the Matriculation class only.

If the High-school hours be restricted to three in the morning, the expense of education would be naturally greatly reduced. In the days of yore, education was carried on in this very way in India.

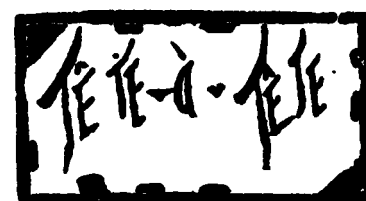
I also maintain that the compulsory attendance in colleges should be done away with. Persons who are serving as teachers are not compelled by the Allahabad University to fill in their terms for the College Examinations. Why should this rule be not followed by the Bombay University?—Yours etc.

H. B. MANDAVALE.

Dadar.

Muhammad Pickthall

May he rest in peace!
Soldier of faith! True servant of Islam!
To thee 'twas given to quit the shades of night
And onward move, aye onward into Light
With soul undaunted, heart assured and calm!
Thou hast achieved what was ordained for thee;
Now take thy rest. For thee we will not mourn.
Thy form hath vanished, but thy spirit's borne
Up to the Highest, claiming victory.
Over evil, error, falsehood, darkness, death
And all the sins that Islam bade thee shun.
The hosts of Heaven acclaim what thou hast won—
Eternal Light, the promised meed of Faith!
NIZAMAT JUNG, / in "Islamic Culture".



WITHOUT COMMENT.

"We must add that great precaution will have to be taken to see that as a result of this legislation no injustice is done to Hindu males or that a Hindu woman is given more rights than even the males possess."
Advocates' Association on Dr. Deshmukh's Bill.

There are some people who are very anxious about India being over-populated but what about the overpopulation in the jails of Bengal? asks a Calcutta contemporary.

They have already provided for it: emigration to the Andamans.

We do not believe that our peasants are in favour of the socialisation of land nor do we think that the liquidation of landlords will solve the problem of the peasantry.
Says a U.P. Landholders' Organisation.

But they do think that forcing the peasants into liquidation will solve the problem of the peasantry.

"The aim of education is not to develop exceptional ability, though ample opportunity should be provided for this development but to create a general high level of attainment, and also to provide well-equipped persons to work out national policies," declared Sir A. P. Patro addressing the Teachers' Union at Saidapet. Another thumping defeat of the Justices and Sir A. P. Patro will do even better.

WHY I.C.S. DOES NOT ATTRACT.

A Scotsman's View.

He must change his view if he wants to live up to a Scotsman's cuteness.

"The Nawab Sahib knows it better than any other man that when the League of Nations, with 52 strong, well-armed and independent nations in it, was unable to protect Abyssinia from the aggression of Italy, how can this Award be depended upon as the sole and all-sufficient protection for the Muslims of India if it has not a strong backing inside as well as outside the legislature?" said Raja of Salampur commenting on the resignation of Nawab of Chattri from Muslim League Parliamentary Board.
The Nawab Sahib is sure of something stronger than the League.

"In the India of the future there will be an increasing need for men free from communal bias and accustomed to team-work," writes Yeats Brown.
Doesn't it constitute an admission that in the India of to-day there was little need "for men free from communal bias?"
Truth will out even through the mouth of a Bengal Lancer Major!

Doctor Moonje has received from Lord Linlithgow a munificent donation for his military school.

We congratulate the Doctor. And we hope that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will now be able to understand what Dr. Moonje said in reply to him.

U. P. GOLDSMITHS

Preparations for Muttra Conference Completed

—Headlines.

But there is no truth in the suggestion that Sir James Grigg will preside over the deliberations.

The British Press recalls, on his 60th birthday, that the slogan "Peace is Indivisible" was coined by Litvinoff.

Not to be outdone by the Russian, other European statesmen are trying not only to coin but also to put into full and active circulation, the slogan "Peace is Indivisible."

"Germany has recognised the Italian Empire over Ethiopia" announces a Rome message.

There is, of course, honour among Fascists and Nazis.

"Suppose a very ugly man tried to kiss you. Would you object?"

"Why not try it and see?"

Textile Tariff Board Report Echo

GOVT. TO BE CENSURED? Congress M. L. A. To Move Adjournment Of Assembly

COIMBATORE, July 25. Mr. T. S. Avanashilingam Chettiar, M.L.A., has given notice of two adjournment motions which he intends moving in the ensuing Simla session of the Assembly.

Ban On Gandhi Cards

The first motion is concerning the circular issued by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs that covers and post-cards containing pictures of Gandhiji and other leaders will not be delivered but will be sent to the D.L.O.

Tariff Board Echo

The second relates to the action taken by the Government in giving effect to the Textile Tariff Board report without consulting the Assembly.—United Press.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE BY SOLDIERS

Adjournment Motion To Be Moved In Assembly

JUBBULPORE, July 26. Enquiries by authoritative circles by the "United Press" confirm the report of the attempted outrage on a young woman in a village near Garha, about six miles from here on the Marble Rocks Road, and the subsequent assault on villagers by a party of British soldiers.

It is to be remembered, that the

news which was first circulated by the "United Press" on July 20 and its correctness was challenged by another News Agency.

The soldiers are awaiting Court Martial while the Marble Rocks Road remain "out of bounds" for the soldiers.

To ascertain information in detail Seth Govind Das M. L. A. and Kashi Prasad Pandey, M. L. C., visited the village to-day and they intend moving Adjournment Motion in the forthcoming session of the Assembly and the C. P. Council respectively in this connection.

Military authorities, however, maintain silence.—United Press.

Protest Against Retrenchment On Rys.

Public Meetings, Coinciding With Visit Of Sir G. Russel In Bombay To Be Held On Aug. 5 & 6

Public and workers' meetings in the city protesting against the proposed retrenchment on the Railways, have been decided to be held in the first week of August, when Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner for Railways, Government of India, is expected to visit Bombay and stay here for three days.

This decision was arrived at the joint meeting of the Demonstrations Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and representatives of other organisations, held at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday night.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided. About 15 members were present, prominent among them being Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Mr. I. S. Patel (Bombay Provincial Congress Committee), Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally (Bombay Congress Socialist Party), Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, and others.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. Charles Mascarenhas were elected Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Committee.

A sub-committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Mascarenhas, Mr. Kale and Mr. Khedgikar to draft a manifesto giving a short history of

Retrenchment and protesting against the new scales of pay introduced since 1931 and also explaining the objects of holding the main demonstration on August 23, 1936.

TWO PROTEST MEETINGS

Two meetings directly under the auspices of the Demonstrations Committee are proposed to be held, one at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on August 5, and the other at Chowpatty, on August 6, next, to voice the protest of the Railway employees against the new scales of pay and against the proposed retrenchment of 4,000 employees. During these days, Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner for Railways, is expected to be in Bombay on a visit.

A series of workers' meetings would be in the meanwhile organised, where prominent leaders of the Railway workers' organisations are expected to address them.

CANADIAN NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL

King Edward To Perform Unveiling Ceremony

LONDON, July 26. The King accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught embarked on the Admiralty Yacht "Enchantress" at 2 a.m. to Calais en route to Vimy Ridge to unveil the greatest of all wartime shrines, the Canadian National War Memorial.

The Canadian pilgrimage thither lasted several weeks and numbers nearly 10,000.

It is expected that 200,000 British and French will hear this afternoon the unveiling speeches of the King and M. Le Brun.—Reuter.

White City Police Sports

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 25. At White City Police sports, Bernhard (Latvia) broke world's mile walking record with 6 minutes 21 seconds beating previous figures namely 6 minutes 25 and four fifths seconds established by Goulding (Canada) in 1910.

KARNATAK SANGHA, BOMBAY

(From A Correspondent.)

The fourth Annual Day of the Sangha was celebrated under the presidency of Mr. H. Shankar Rao retired, Controller of Currency, in the Forbes Gujarathi Hall on Sunday last at 4-30 p.m.

After the reading of the Quarterly Report, the President delivered

SENSATIONAL CASE IN SIALKOT COURT

SIALKOT, (By Mail). Three witnesses including a little boy, Jalal, his father and Shaafi were examined by the Additional District Magistrate in the sensational case against Choudhary Shakurullah Khan, brother of Sir Zaffarullah Khan, Commerce Member, along with others under Section 324-147 I.P.C. (causing hurt and rioting).

It is stated that there was a quarrel between the son of Choudhary Shakurullah Khan and the son of another Muslim, Jalal, an Ahrar, followed by a quarrel between their mothers. Later the same day there was a clash between the Ahrars and Ahmediyas on the Prophet's birthday. It is alleged there was a free fight and lathis and swords were used, as a result whereof several members of both the parties including Choudhary Shakurullah Khan sustained injuries.

The Daska police have chattered members of both parties.—United Press.

ed his address wherein he advocated the co-ordination of the efforts of the various Kannere Associations for fuller scope for better service and organisation. The variety entertainments got up for occasion were well appreciated. After light refreshments and a vote of thanks to the distinguished guest of the day the function came to a close.

Earlier in the day a Special General Meeting of the Sangha elected Mr. S. V. Sri Ramulu as the General Secretary.

Duality Of Physical Entity Recognised

Fundamental Antithesis Of Waves & Particles Removed Says Sir C. V. Ramam

REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT IN SCIENCE

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The dual and apparently irreconcilable character of matter as waves and particles was explained by Dr. Sir C. V. Ramam to a distinguished audience in the Simla Kalibari Hall, Mr. Latifi, Financial Commissioner, Punjab Government, presiding, in course of a learned lecture delivered under the auspices of the National A. D. Club, when he gave a word picture of some of the latest and most revolutionising scientific theories and experiments of modern Physics. Although the lecture lasted for over an hour, it proved most interesting, as technicalities were avoided and the intricate propositions were brought home by drawing examples from common and familiar phenomena. The lecturer in his characteristic way introduced a lot of humour, which sustained keen interest all through. The audience included Mr. G. V. Bevoor, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. N. C. Mehta, Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, K.B., Dr. S. N. A. Jafri, Mr. K. N. Dikshit, Mrs. Latifi and Mr. M. W. Yeats.

SCIENCE & HUMAN AFFAIRS

At the outset Sir Venkata Ramam referred to the relation between science and human affairs and the fundamental antithesis which appeared to exist at the present time between the two. "Science," he said, "is based on truth. Whether this is also the object of those engaged in human affairs is a matter open to grave doubt. (Laughter). In the realm of science it does not matter how many votes are for a proposition and how many votes against it. Truth is truth for all that. There is a fundamental difference in the points of view of a man of science and a man of worldly affairs. This antithesis should disappear the interest of humanity."

Continuing the lecturer said:

"I was particularly pleased to read of a significant event. It was the fact that when the new Government of France formed its ministry, a young lady who had won the great distinction of the Nobel Prize was appointed as an under-Secretary. That was a double event. It was an honour to the sex, but even more it was an honour to science. That men of science should be called upon to take part in administration in the world of affairs is the sign of the times. I look forward to the time when none but men of science will have control of the affairs of the world. Then and then alone will truth reign supreme, then and then alone human affairs will be conducted in the cold light of reason and not in the light of passion. (Laughter)."

CLOUDED IN LANGUAGE

"It is essential if science is to find a proper place in the world of affairs that even those who are not professional men of science should understand the great fundamental advances in human knowledge. Very often, alas, science is clouded by the language, in which it is clothed. It is regrettable that scientific knowledge is obscured by being clouded with difficult and unintelligible terms. Nevertheless, the great and significant discoveries of science are essentially simple, essentially capable of being brought within the limit of understanding to any educated person. What is required is effort on the part of men of science to make themselves understood by those, who do not belong to the professional category. This is all the more true because the object of science is to simplify things."

"We live in a world which is infinitely complex, when we see a great variety of phenomena of living and non-living matter. The fundamental objects of science is to take away this complexity and discover the essential simplicity of the laws of Nature which underlie this vast and complex world in which we live. The science of Physics in particular has for its leading motive to discover the fundamental entities of Nature, to simplify the description of Nature, and to replace the vast empirical data by a few intelligible principles. The merit of a great scientific discovery lies in the extent

to which it accomplishes the task of simplification. I can quote examples of generalisation which brought simplicity and order. I may refer to the famous equation of Maxwell, the great Mathematician, who discovered that light and heat rays are essentially electrical phenomena and he wrote down his simple formula that embraced the whole of physics known at the time. Simple equations can cover an enormous range of physical phenomena. This idea of simplifying description of Nature has ruled the activities of modern science to a remarkable extent."

WAVES AND PARTICLES

Explaining the relation between waves and particles, two apparently different concepts, the lecturer said, "You all understand what waves are. You can see waves on the surface of water. Sound is wave motion in air. Wave motion is intelligible in water and in air. But when the physicist talks of wave motion, he is chiefly concerned with a much more subtle kind of wave motion as we do not ordinarily understand. In the phenomena of light we have a typical characteristic case of wave motion. After prolonged speculation, it was established that light represented some kind of wave motion through empty space. Maxwell's theory is that light is essentially an electro-magnetic phenomenon. Physicists pictured light as some kind of mechanical motion passing through empty space. It was Maxwell who swept this aside and replaced the mechanical conception by a more subtle idea that light is a kind of electro-magnetic vibration capable of transmission through empty space. His discovery opened up a tremendous vista of possibilities."

Maxwell's theory indicated that visible light is just a little portion of the immense possible range of electro-magnetic waves. You can have wave lengths ranging from hundreds of miles down to an infinitesimal quantity. Visible light is a fifty-thousandth part of an inch in wave length. You can imagine electro-magnetic waves miles long, and you can imagine them to be hundred millionth part of an inch and so on. The theory of Maxwell revealed a tremendously large range of possible wave lengths, either incredibly large or incredibly small in comparison with the wave-length of light."

PARTICLE—GEOMETRIC POINT

Defining particles Sir C. V. Ramam said: "In Geometry a point is defined as having position but no extension in space. A material particle has a finite size, but if we imagine it broken up into the smallest possible constituents, we reach a stage at which a particle may be regarded almost as a geometric point. A material particle necessarily possesses mass and it may also possess motion. We cannot imagine two things which are more strongly contrasted than the idea of waves and the idea of particles. The former is associated with a large range of possible wave lengths, either incredibly large or incredibly small in comparison with the wave-length of light. The latter is associated with a very great distance from us. The light travelling out from them reaches us wherever we may be. If we postulate that light is wave motion then we must admit that it extends out from the radiating stars in all directions and fills up inconceivably large spaces in the Universe."

"Though in respect of geometrical characters, particles and waves are thus radically different, nevertheless they have other features in common. A moving particle possesses both energy and momentum. It is obvious that wave motion possesses energy, and physical theory has conclusively shown that wave motion has also momentum associated with it. The latter quality in the case of light is indicated by the experimental discovery of Lebedeff that light exerts pressure. It is known to-day that the pressure exhibited by radiation, due to the momentum associated with it, is of great cosmic significance."

It is thus seen that particles and waves both possess identical dynamical characters, namely, energy and momentum. Till recently, it was generally believed that the ultimate physical entities, could be divided into two classes, namely, waves and parti-

TO FIND WORK FOR CHACO WAR VETERANS

Bolivia Dismisses 50,000 Civil Servants

LA PAZ, Bolivia, June 27 (By Mail).

50,000 civil servants and other Government employees are being deprived of their jobs by the Bolivian Government in an effort to provide work for the ex-servicemen of the war with Paraguay. The new Bolivian Government aims to give jobs to the men who bore the brunt of the Chaco war at the expense of those who for one reason or another escaped military service.

The Government has accordingly declared vacant all Government positions occupied by employees who took no part in the war. All employees will then be re-examined for their positions and only long service and outstanding ability will be considered in retaining in the present employees.

Although the aim of the Government is to fill nearly all the vacant places with ex-servicemen, it appears that at the most only 30,000 ex-soldiers are qualified to fill the vacant places.

Representatives of the judiciary, the ministry of education and the army will decide the fitness of candidates for the posts.—Reuter.

The most fundamental and revolutionary development, which has taken place recently in physical science is the removal of this antithesis.

MANIFESTATION IN PHYSICAL ENTITY

It is now recognised that every physical entity may behave either as a wave or as a particle. It was not easy at first to understand how one and the same physical entity can possess in respect of special extension such radically different qualities. The difficulty is partially removed by the fact that the wave character and the particle character never manifest themselves simultaneously. One group of phenomena is best understood by regarding it as a case of wave motion, another group of phenomena by regarding it as the behaviour of a particle."

We have in fact in the region of physics something analogous to the strange case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde described by Mr. R. L. Stevenson in his well-known story. Light for example in its character of wave motion is comparatively inoffensive like Dr. Jekyll. It passes over atoms and molecules scarcely disturbing them and producing no catastrophic effects. Light as corpuscle on the other hand is like Mr. Hyde, and is capable of producing violent effects on individual atoms or molecules. It may knock out electrons from the atom or else set molecules vibrating or rotating or otherwise break them up into their constituents.

AVOIDING LOGICAL DIFFICULTY

The recognition of this duality in behaviour only avoids the logical difficulty but does not altogether remove the fundamental antithesis. The formulation by the famous Physicist Heisenberg in his well-known principle of "Uncertainty" takes us a step nearer to a fuller understanding. What Heisenberg tells us is that we are not entitled to assume that we can completely describe all physical phenomenon. For instance, in the case of a particle such a complete description would involve specifying both its position and velocity at a given instant. Such description is not possible according to Heisenberg, if an infinitely accurate specification of the position of a particle at a given instant involves a very great possible error in the statement of its velocity. Per contra if its velocity is regarded as known with infinite accuracy, the position of the given instant becomes entirely indeterminate. The recognition of our inability to completely accurate space-time descriptions of the behaviour of the fundamental entities is essentially a feature of the present day.

ADVANCE IN PHYSICS

"The corresponding discovery due to Louis de Broglie that material particles, as for example, electrons are capable of behaving as waves has made possible very great advance in experimental physics. A material wave associated with a moving particle has a wave length inversely proportional to the momentum of the particle and can thus be controlled by varying the mass or the velocity of the particle. The celebrated formula of De Broglie expresses this relation. In the diffraction of electrons we have a new method which is already proving of great practical importance for the study of the constitution of matter."

Mr. Bevoor in thanking the President and the lecturer on behalf of the National A.D.C. said that entirely new scientific truths had been placed of those, which were known at the time he was a student of physics.—United Press.

MAINTAIN YOUR HONESTY

Find The Truth At All Costs And Avoid Being Sycophants

CITY MAYOR'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

"I congratulate you on your endeavour, because I find that you have an honest and fearless yearning to get into the heart of things. Be free in thinking; tolerant in discussion; energetic in action. Recognise the right of every dissent. Thought is the real mother of action; thought is the one thing that goes where none else dares. Authority of every kind hates thought. Conformity is intellectual dishonesty. Non-conformity is the spice of life. Your own honesty first, even patriotism next."

Thus said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, presiding over a meeting of the students of Bombay, held on Monday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge. The meeting was one of a series of meetings held to familiarise the students with the aims and objects of the ensuing Students' Conference.

Miss A. J. Dastur, president of the Reception Committee, said that in speaking of the rights and demands of the students, they were not forgetting their duties and responsibilities. As future citizens they were accepting their responsibilities, and as such she invited the co-operation of everybody, including those who had so far kept off.

The object of the Conference was to unite and organise the students of Bombay, Bombay had, in many matters, given the lead to the country, and in this also, she hoped, Bombay would give the proper lead.

Several students addressed the meeting on the work of the Conference.

OBJECT OF CONFERENCE

There were detractors who said that the Conference was all bunkum; and there were others who maintained that it was a result of political wire-pulling. It was nothing of the sort. The students had needed an organization for a long time, and this Conference was intended to set up such an organisation. It is not merely the ashes of a short-lived fire that was going to be left behind, but a strong organisation which would fully represent the students.

A sub-committee appointed for that purpose has drawn up a

thesis which will be discussed para by para at the Conference and passed as finally amended. The thesis deals with the social environment in which the present educational system is set. The students were invited to read the thesis carefully and give their opinions freely.

STRANGE BIPEDAL ANIMAL!

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, said, that the Mayor was an animal of exceptional character who was called upon to do things of which he knew nothing. But among the students, he felt at home for he had been a student himself, and a rebellious one at that. Mr. Mehta recalled an incident of his students days, 29 years ago. He was a student at Junagadh and had led a strike of the students called to a mark their protest against the sentence of six years passed on Lokamanya Tilak. They had gone into the valleys of the Girnar mountains and felt brave and thought they would drive away the foreign Government in a fortnight. They were brought to their senses when they were fined and debarred from attending the College.

INTELLECTUAL HONESTY

Mr. Mehta said, that he noticed the same spirit of rebellion and the same confidence in their success, in the thesis which he had read. He said that intellectual honesty was a rare thing in the country, and he congratulated the students on their resolve to find the truth at all costs. People who talked of conformity and Unity and sacrificing their intellectual honesty, became sycophants of the Government or sycophants of the Congress. He urged upon the students to maintain their honesty and while holding firmly to their views he urged upon them to fully recognise the right of everybody to have his own views.

WHO IS A LIAR?

"You shall show a hatred of dishonesty of any kind, of inaccuracy of any kind, of meanness of any kind. If you utter one sentence not based on facts you are a liar, and a liar has no right to be heard. Think furiously about it in the week that lies ahead, discuss fully and keep your mind open." This was the advice he gave to the students.

The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

ARMAMENT INVENTIONS

Pooling Arrangement Among Powers

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

Diplomatic circles are of opinion that the speeches in the French Chamber of Deputies by M. Henri de Kerillis and M. Pierre Cot, Minister for Air, leave no doubt as to the arraying of powers in the next Great War. An arrangement exists between France and England on one side, and Russia, Czechoslovakia and France on the other, for pooling of secrets of the new armament inventions. Such an arrangement between the Great Allied Powers led to the last Great War. And similar arrangements now mean, according to these diplomatic circles, the 'de facto' existence of a military alliance, all except in name, amongst the four Great Powers.

REVEALING AIR-SECRETS

M. de Kerillis, a diehard Conservative, and himself an airman, initiated the debate to put test against handing over to the Soviet War Office the secrets of the new air cannon, which can fire an exploding shell, an invention which is calculated to revolutionise aerial warfare.

"For years," declared M. de Kerillis, "attempts have been made to build an airplane cannon firing a shell which will explode when in contact with the air round the enemy plane. Attempt after attempt met with failure. In 1932, the Hispano factories bought the Swiss License of the Derlike factory."

After two years of difficult research, a gun was built which was adopted by the French Air Force. At the moment 250 such guns have been bought and built into machine. In 1935, when it was found that this gun no longer had any superiority over the corresponding German gun, the Hispano factory constructed a new gun with 20 mm. bore, and yet another one with a 23 mm. bore, which is at present being tested.

800 SHOTS A MINUTE

Both the new guns marked considerable progress over the old, since they fire 800 shots in a minute instead of 400 shots fired by the previous one. At the present moment, only ten of the new guns are in existence.

"Britain and Czechoslovakia

have asked us for sample guns of the 20 mm. gun bore, Soviet Russia has asked for the sample of 23 mm."

"The Minister of Air, it seems, is sending to Britain and Czechoslovakia a sample of the 20 mm. bore, but he has already delivered to Russia a sample of the 23 mm. bore."

M. Cot denied that a secret accord exists between France and Russia but he said:

FACTS OF ASSISTANCE

"The question that we have got to decide is whether we are going to apply to Soviet Russia the principle of technical collaboration, which for my part, I am resolved to apply to all States who, by signing mutual assistance pacts, show that they are ready to stand with us against the aggressor. You say 'wait for the day when war breaks out,' but to perfect a technique may take a year or even two years. We should have to wait all that time after the declaration of war to put our material into service. If we took the advice of M. de Kerillis."—United Press.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEETENED AND MOST SUCCESSFUL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR 1935.

The Three 1935 Results so far Declared are THE BEST in India. In R. A. (First) Examination, first class first with Distinction (or Honours) and cent per cent passes. In Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.), the best and largest results in India with two distinctions (or Honours).

In D. Com. (I.M.C.) the largest number of passes in complete diplomas with five Distinctions (or Honours) and in Business Management Diplomas All successful candidates in the whole of India excepting two outside this Presidency are Davar's College men.

TUTION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST

Call or write for Prospectus, 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Indian News From Here And There

BHAVNAGAR'S GIFT

161 Scholarships Awarded On Occasion Of Birthday

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, (By Mail).
While the last traces of Small-pox, prevailing in several States of Kathiawar, are still visible, cholera has raised its head everywhere. According to the latest Western India States Agency Gazette during the week ended July 11, there were 37 attacks and 25 deaths due to Cholera only in Cutch State, while there were 50 attacks and 10 deaths due to small-pox in various States of Kathiawar. Diphtheria was responsible for one death. The figures for cholera which has been taking a heavy toll from Rajkot proper and civil station are not yet available.

BHAVNAGAR BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATION

The lead, by Bhavnagar State in matters educational, is really commendable. Over and above 161 scholarships to the total value of Rs. 5,000 per month, the announcement of which was recently made on the birthday anniversary of Bhavnagar Durbar the State has granted 6 more scholarships to enable the recipients to prosecute their studies in foreign Universities.

FREE EDUCATION TO GIRLS
Till now free education was imparted to girls in all the primary and semi-secondary educational institutions in Junagadh State. They had to pay monthly fees of Rs. 2-8-0 for standards 6th and 7th in the High School courses. On the representation, being made to Mr. Montath, Dewan, Junagadh State, the latter has issued orders, granting the same concession to girls in these standards also.

Saurashtra Seva Samiti which attends also to the need of water supply in distant villages of Kathiawar, has so far, collected Rs. 3,663. An appeal is issued to the general public for more funds. The firmness with which the workers of Bhavnagar Mahalaxmi mills carried on their strike for several weeks, has had its desired effect. Thus the strike has been called off from July 19 according to a Bhavnagar message.

Their main demands are granted in toto. The proprietors have recognised their labour union. The hours of work are fixed at 10 hours a day. A regular weekly holiday will be granted to them.

BHAVNAGAR MERCHANTS MEETING

With the depression in trade and a heavy fall in imports, a meeting of prominent Bhavnagar merchants was held when Sir P. D. Pattani presided. The merchants demanded for the early formation of a merchants' Syndicate or association to tackle all such problems of trade which may arise from time to time. They also submitted at the meeting various demands to the president for an early consideration.

Among them, were the lowering of present rents of godowns and landing charges, the grant of free loans to them for hoarding stocks the running of steamers by the State, concession in rates of interest on loans extended to them for large deposits of foreign sugar which does not find a market in Bhavnagar, imposition of heavy duties on Swadeshi Sugar to clear off the stock of foreign sugar, etc.

Sir P. Pattani rejected their first and last demands at the very sitting. He promised loans to individuals who would run steamers and to ask the steamship company to do the needful in the matter.

Mrs. Shardaben Mehta, the member of the Bombay University Senate, accompanied by Mrs. Indravadan Mehta arrived this morning from Bombay. They will address two meetings one of plucked matric students on the Rashtriya Shala grounds under the presidency of Mr. Chudgar and another public meeting of parents and guardians, in the Lakhaji Raj Memorial Hall, under the presidency of Rao Sahab Chhotolal Moraji Kothare on July 19 and 20 respectively.

All the maritime States of Kathiawar are to meet in a conference at Rajkot on July 20 under the presidency of Lt.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States to settle finally their financial differences.

DISPUTE OVER RLY. SETTLED
Since Porbander Rana Sahab has finally agreed to transfer the

RE-MARRIAGE OF HINDU WIDOWS

Nizam's Council Passes Legislation

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Resy) (By Mail).
One of the important Bills that came up for discussion in the second session of the Hyderabad Legislative Council was the amendment to the Hindu Widow Re-marriage Bill. The Bill was first introduced by the late Justice Keshavrao about six years ago. Public opinion was called for and several public meetings were held in this connection. When it was found many people supporting the Bill. However, the Sanatanist element came in its way and the Bill dragged on. Meantime the mover of the Bill died. The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee, where it was decided that the Hindu Widow Re-marriages should be recognised. Mr. Narayanrao Ganakhedkar, a nominated member, who happened to protect the interest of the Sanatanists, who intended to move certain amendments with regard to rights of those who are born of such widows.

RIGHTS OF 'PUNARBHAV' SON
After heated discussion in the Council to-day, it was decided that sons born to Hindu widows after re-marriage, should be given the rights of 'Punarbhav' sons. With the passing of this amendment with certain minor changes, the original Bill has been passed. The Bill, as amended will be sent to the Nizam for his assent after which the Bill becomes an Act.

MANY BILLS FOR AMENDMENT
Among other Bills that came up for decision were Record of Rights Bill and Bill to amend the Hyderabad Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code, the Bill to amend the Registration Act, the Bill to amend the Stamp Act, the Bill to amend the Company Act, the Bills to amend Civil Procedure Code, the Municipal Code Act and the Pledgers' Act. The motion regarding the Hyderabad Companies Bill was adjourned and the Bills to amend the Guardians' Act, to amend the Medical Practitioners' Act, to amend the Land Acquisition Act were referred to Select Committees.

The motion on Section 307 (a) of Hyderabad Penal Code, which dealt with slavery was considered and adjourned for decision to the next session.

EDUCATING THAKARAS

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, (By Mail).
It is understood that the Government of Baroda has decided to start a boarding house for Thakars in the backward community of Mehana District, at Patan, wherein 50 students would be given education with free boarding and lodging. The expenses would be met, it is learnt, from the One Crore Trust Fund of Diamond Jubilee. There will be an annual expenditure of about 8,000 rupees. Special care would be taken to impart industrial and agricultural education to the students. The building of the Agricultural School is now nearly complete. It is learnt that Rs. 10,000 have been sanctioned for locating an agricultural museum.

control of Porbander Railway to the Gondal Railway management the latter will take over this control from September 1. Thus will end one of the long standing disputes between the States on Railway management.

INTRODUCTION OF DEMOCRACY

Indian Princes naturally take fright at the idea of inaugurating democratic administrative bodies on Western methods. The latest instance is supplied by Rana Sahab of Porbander, who while inaugurating a council of 11 non-official advisers, named as Rajya-mantris to whom is granted every access to him to discuss, in camera, all matters of public interest, expounded on the unsuitability of western institutions in the Indian environments, in his address to his subjects on his recent birthday anniversary.

The general rejoicings as the natural outcome of the whole-hearted acceptance of this scheme, by the subjects, resulted in the arrangement of another function at which the subjects presented an address appreciating the moral and material services of the ruler during the last 16 years since his accession to Gadi.

WIDOWS' HOME FOR ALLAHABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, July 24.
It has been decided to open a Widows' Home in Allahabad under the auspices of the Sir Gangaram Vidhya Ashram Trust of Lahore. In this connection, a meeting of prominent citizens was held last night at Anand Bhuwan under the presidency of Sjt. R. S. Pandit. The Gangaram Trust has placed presently rupees 1,200 at the disposal of the Allahabad Branch. The Local Committee with Shrimati Vijayalakshmi (Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's sister) as President, has been formed for organising and conducting the Widows' Home at Allahabad.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari To Sail For Geneva

(From Our Correspondent.)
SAYAJIGANJ, July 24.
The meeting of the Baroda City Prajamandal held yesterday elected Mr. Shivprasad Thakkar as President, Mr. Gordhanbhai Patel, Vice-President, Messrs Chuni-bhai Patel and Babushanker Trivedi as Secretaries.

Mr. Mirin Tejammal was elected President of the Anjuman Islam and Messrs Ramjankhar and Rissaladar Amiria were elected Secretaries.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari sails for Geneva on the fifteenth August to attend the League of Nations' Session.

Chief Justice, Dhurandhar becomes Legal Remembrancer from August, while Mr. Dandekar becomes the Chief Justice.

Co-operation Among Bhils

(From Our Correspondent.)
TALODA, (By Mail).
The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, celebrated the opening ceremony of its branch at Taloda (District West Khandesh) on 17th instants in municipal school building. The meeting was presided over by Sheth Laxmidas Shreekrant of Dohad. There was a very large gathering consisting of Bhils and Shahu Kheduts from the Taloda Taluka as also the official and non-official gentry of the town.

Shreemant Veersing Bapuji Padavi, chairman of Shapur, welcomed the branch of the Bank and hoped that it would be useful for the amelioration of the backward Bhil area in and roundabout the Taloda Taluka.

Sjt. Ramanikrai N. Mehta, the Manager of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, introduced Sjt. Shreekrant Sheth to the meeting.

Sjt. Shreekrant Sheth appealed to the Hindu community that they had not done enough for the backward classes and requested them to start an institution like Bhil Seva Mandal to undertake all the activities for the uplift of the Bhils. He congratulated the Bank for agreeing to open a branch at Taloda. He said that he was aware that a branch in such area did not pay for some years but if co-operative movement was needed it was mostly required for such poor and backward class of people and he was glad to find that while financing better class of agriculturists in other areas, the Bank did not neglect the poor and backward class of people.

Mr. Dharap, Inspector of the Bank, explained the circumstances under which the Bank had opened the branch and narrated the system under which it would work for lending money and for purchase and sale of all necessities of lives of members. The branch at Taloda would also, he said, accept deposits from the middle class who desired to invest their savings. If merchants at Taloda desired to expand their agricultural trade by storing produce when the prices were low, this branch would be prepared to help them under certain conditions.

The Taluka Mamlatdar, the Assistant Registrar, C. S. Dhulia and Bhagubhai Sheth delivered speeches requesting the Bhils to take full advantage of the facilities granted by the co-operative movement in this area and they assured the Bank to do what they can to help the working of the branch.

The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the chair and others and after partaking light refreshment arranged for the meeting.

Our Rajkot Letter

ANTI-MATRIC MASSACRE CAMPAIGN

Rajkot Meeting Demands Restoration Of Centre For Oct. Exam.

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, (By Mail).
A crowded programme was arranged for Mrs. Shardaben Mehta, who came down here from Bombay during their Kathiawar week's tour to enter a strong protest against this year's low percentage of Matric results. Addressing a public mammoth meeting of Rajkot citizens, held in Sir Lakhaji Raj Memorial Hall at which Rao Sahab C. M. Kothari presided, she said that the main aim of these series of discouraging results seemed to be to wear away the well-to-do Matric students from the Bombay University and to turn them towards Senior Cambridge Examination which even gives better percentages of results than our 'Alma Mater'. Why all this hubbub when only 24,000 students appeared at the University Examination, which in a less extensive country like England 45,000 students appeared at the same examination. There is 90 per cent. of literacy in England which only 10 per cent. in India. Coming to the literacy among females, she added that it is not even 3 per cent. Drawing the attention to the students' charter, copies of which are widely distributed, she remarked that it is the bounden duty of parents to carry on a constitutional fight against this system of University Education.

Mr. Chandravadan who followed her remarked that he has accumulated a treasure of information of the University drawbacks which he is going to publish at an early date. Three resolutions protesting against the Matric slaughter, congratulating Mrs. Shardaben and her colleagues on the noble fight carried on behalf of students and again restoring Rajkot as a centre for the October Examination were unanimously adopted at the meeting.

speaking on this charge of centre, Mr. Manjar remarked that Bhavnagar centre is child of only 3 years is patted on the back while the grown-up youth of 25 of Rajkot centre has been heavily kicked by the powers-that-be. He exhorted the students to prepare a list from each and every school from Kathiawar and undertake to forward it to the Registrar to do the needful in the matter. Senate little knows of the economic hardships of poor students and even girls in getting form and travelling money.

The president pointed out some of the drawbacks of the present system and pressed for an early reform.

Addressing the students' meeting and women's meeting held on the Rashtriya Shala grounds and in local Vanita Vishram, Mrs. Shardaben Mehta said that most of her colleagues in the Senate ridiculed her proposal for lowering of Matric fees from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12 and it is humanly impossible to examine 80 papers a day and thus giving them full justice. They are busy carrying on selection campaigns and selection of examiners from their relations. Women need come forward in such a fight.

FIGHT WITH DISCIPLINE.
Mr. Chandravadan Mehta urged that this fight must be conducted without least violating rules of discipline. He also addressed another meeting on 'Reforms in the Hindu community' and a well-attended meeting of hostel students and superintendents.

Mr. P. Chudgar who presided, remarked that students owe to Principal Hamil for their awakening as much as India does to Lord Curzon. Just like the erection of the latter's statue in Calcutta, Mr. Hamil's statue must be erected at a central place to which he promised a contribution of Rs. 101. Referring to the suffragist movement in England and the pressure brought on Mr. Churchill and his colleagues by Mrs. Oankars and her colleagues, he pleaded for the same pressure.

JAYAKAR'S VISIT AND ITS SEQUEL

Great interest centres round the recent visit of Mr. M. R. Jayakar here who stayed as a Rajkot State guest. It transpires that his visit was undertaken in connection with the safeguarding of Porbander State's interest at this conference and the transfer of railway management control of Porbander railway to Gondal railway management.

STUDENT GOES ABROAD.

It is understood that Minor Thakore Sahab Pyramanbhai of Kotada-Sangher who failed at this year's Matriculation examination is due to sail for England on August 10 to prosecute his studies in a foreign University.

CONGRESS & COMING ELECTIONS

Leaders' Call To Concentrate All Forces At Nagpur Meeting

(From a Correspondent.)
NAGPUR (By Mail).
The local Congress Committee availed of the opportunity of the presence in Nagpur of almost all the leading Congressmen of the Central Provinces and Berar for the Parliamentary Committee's work.

A public meeting was held here on Sunday last under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, Mr. P. K. Salve, presiding. Speeches were made by Messrs. Ravishankar Shukla, President, Mahakoshal P.C.C., Veer Wamanrao Joshi of Amraoti, Pt. Makhanlal Chaturvedi, editor, 'Karmaveer' of Khandwa, Pt. Dwaraka Prasad Mishra, ex-M.L.A. and President of the Jabulpore Municipality, Thakur Pyarelal Singh, General Secretary, Mahakoshal P.C.C. and Seth Brijlal Bhiyani, President, Berar P.C.C.—on 'Congress and the Coming Elections'.

All the speakers impressed on the audience the need of their supporting the Congress candidate whoever he may be. They criticised the attitude of those who were now thinking of opposing the Congress candidates in the election. 'When Congress,' they said, 'had boycotted the legislatures,' they blamed the organisation for its wrong policy and wanted it to enter the legislature. Now that the Congress favoured legislature entry—the oppositionists are not few and far between. In the field of constitutional activity the Viceroy is running a race with Gandhiji. Pt. Mishra said that this Province will have the unique opportunity of contesting the seats, for which the two Governors (Messrs. Tambre and Rao) are supposed to be candidates. The present Governor of the Province, who hails from Bilaspur, should be opposed by a Congress candidate and all our forces should be concentrated on that constituency.

It was Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant, who opened the election campaign in Nagpur about three weeks ago. Now that the regular Parliamentary machinery has been set in motion, the campaign will be carried on systematically through-out the Province.

RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY

Time For Submitting Thesis And Essays Extended

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, (By Mail).
In connection with the All-India, Burma, and Ceylon Thesis and Essay Competitions which are going to be held shortly under the auspices of the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Celebrations Committee, Swami Sambuddhananda has issued the following statement to the press.

'With a view to giving intending competitors sufficient time to prepare for the Thesis and Essay Competitions to be held all over India, Burma and Ceylon, under the auspices of the Ramakrishna Centenary, it has been decided to extend the time of submission of thesis and essays by one month more in each case. So, the last date which they should reach the Notifier at the Ramakrishna Centenary office, 15, College square, Calcutta, will now be the 30th September 1936, for thesis and 31st August, 1936, for essays.'

It is hoped that now with increased time and scope, all irrespective of caste, creed and nationality, will take part in these competitions and thus pay their tribute of love and homage to the sacred memory of Sri Ramakrishna.

OPEN TO BOYS AND GIRLS
With reference to Essay competition it should be noted that it is open to all boys and girls of higher classes of Secondary Educational Institutions of India, Burma and Ceylon.

"JOIN CONGRESS WHICH IS FOR MASSES"

Gadgil Pleads For Peasant Organisations

(From a Correspondent.)
KURDUWADI, July 25.
Sjt. Gadgil addressed huge public meetings at Kurduwadi and Karmala, reviewing the activities of the non-Brahmin Party. Sjt. Jedhe said that it did not serve political interest of the masses. He asked them to join Congress which now was for masses. Sjt. Gadgil explained that socialism, pleaded for peasant organisations, and stated that under socialism things would be better.

Dr. Antrikar, and Sjt. Jajuli

Jadav are accompanying them in the Sholapur tour.

WATERY GRAVE FOR TWO BOYS?

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, July 25.

A drowning tragedy wherein, it is feared, two lives have been lost

Poorna Swaraj, Our Supreme Objective

It Must Be Achieved Before Any Other Reconstructive Adjustment

CONGRESS LEADER'S FULL CONFIDENCE IN BOMBAY

'For the present the Indian National Congress has chalked out the Parliamentary programme and it is necessary that all Congressmen with the support of the nationalist-minded people should devote themselves to this one task so that the Congress may emerge triumphant and the reactionaries and others who have been standing in the way of national freedom may not be in a position to exploit the people in alliance with British Imperialism,' observed Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, M.L.A., Secretary, All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee, unfurling the National Flag at the Congress House, Bombay, on Sunday morning.

The monthly Flag Hoisting ceremony was attended by a large crowd despite inclement weather and several members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were present.

Fullest Confidence In Bombay

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant said that he considered it a privilege to have the opportunity of hoisting the National Flag in the city. Bombay had borne the brunt of the national struggle and her response was always cordial and ungrudging. The city had willingly made sacrifices for the national cause and the Congress and was always keen in maintaining the prestige of the Congress, as well as in carrying out its programme. The Congress had the fullest confidence in Bombay and he had every hope that Bombay would be able to do its best by the country and for the cause of national freedom.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

'It is to be borne in mind,' Panditji continued, 'that the Congress stands for Complete Independence and nothing short. We could not possibly reconcile ourselves to any thing falling short of this goal and should continue striving and labouring until it is achieved. There should never be any misunderstanding as to the objective of the Indian National Congress and no Indian with any sense of national self-respect could reconcile himself or herself or conceive any position lower than any other country, for his or her own.'

India had a hoary past and a vast population, said Panditji. It was in every sense bigger than England or any other country of Europe or America and, it was, in these circumstances, inconceivable and humiliating to conceive of any status inferior to that of the so-called foremost powers of Europe and even the most advanced and civilised United States of America.

But we must not lose sight of the practical problems, Panditji added. The Congress had made it clear to us that it was our duty to achieve freedom through our acting and working for it day in and day out.

Mahatma Gandhi had roused the country, the speaker stated, by preaching what he had preached and that was the essential condition of success. While planning our gaze fixed on our goal, we should ceaselessly labour for it and not allow time to slip by.

UNITY ESSENTIAL.
The measures to be adopted, of course, had to be adjusted in the light of the circumstances prevailing from time to time. In order that real progress might be achieved, unity among Congressmen was absolutely essential and there was no room for any sort of misunderstandings.

It was accepted by all, whatever might be their personal views on economic reconstruction or social reform, that Poorna Swaraj was the supreme objective and that it was a condition precedent to any genuine constructive readjustment in any direction whatsoever. The situation demanded that all should concentrate and devote

occurred near the Jumna Bridge. Five young boys, it is stated, were swimming near the bank when they were carried away by the current. Three were rescued, while the bodies of the remaining two are still missing.

A Poet's Prophecy On Hindi On His 51st Birthday Celebration

(From Our Correspondent.)
CHITRAGAON (By Mail).
Maithili Sarani Gupta, the celebrated Hindi poet has issued the following statement on the occasion of the celebration of his fiftieth birthday.

GRATEFUL TO FRIENDS
'I am very grateful to my friends for their appreciation of my services. I am overwhelmed with their kindness. I am at a loss to find words to express my feelings. I am but a humble worshipper in temple of Saraswati and I have placed my offerings at the altar of the Goddess in my own way. I have never aspired to be great and I assure friends that my little success has never gone into my head.

'Hindi, my language, has come

their energy and time in striving for the achievement of this supreme objective.

CONGRESS AND COMMERCE.

Panditji then referred to the relation between the Congress and commercial interests in the country. 'There is room in the Congress,' he said, 'for all activities. Especially for the genuine development and expansion of Trade and Industry. Poorna Swaraj is absolutely essential. These are in fact the means of exploitation by the foreigners and to this question they attach great importance.'

All wars that were fought during the last 150 years were more or less due to trade rivalry and when the monstrous constitution which was being imposed on India was taken by its authors to reserve in their own hands and safeguard for Great Britain, unfettered freedom to control the Trade and Industry of this country.

Recent events such as the reduction of Import Duty on British textiles and the dissolution of the Tariff Board should suffice to point out the direction in which the official mind was working.

If there were any progress in Trade and Industry of this country, it must be attributed primarily to the awakening of national consciousness and public spirit of the people and if those interested in Industry, Trade and Economic advancement of this country were really anxious and sincere about progress, they must consider it their duty to work for national emancipation.

NOT WITH ECONOMIC FETTERS.
Unless the economic fetters and shackles were broken, real advance and progress would be hampered and hindered.

The Congress was entitled to and claimed the support of every Indian who stood not for himself but for the country and her welfare.

Panditji concluding said that what was absolutely essential was that the programme of the Congress laid down from time to time should be loyally carried out, in order that the Congress might grow from strength to strength and acquire sufficient momentum for attaining the national goal.

to her own, and the mere fact that even though by accident my insufficient efforts have come to be associated with the Hindi literary renaissance, gives me great satisfaction.

FRONT RANK IN LITERARY LANGUAGES

'Hindi has all attributes of occupying front rank position in literary languages of the world. Though dimly yet I see the future full of hope and promise, and I send forth my humble prayer on this fiftieth birthday that the language of Hoar and Tulsi and Kabir may once more give message of eternal bliss and happiness to suffering and struggling mankind.'

Democratic Swarajists And Congress Parliamentarians To Meet

AMRAOTI, July 25.
A meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Democratic Swaraj Party and the representatives of the Berar Congress Parliamentary Board is fixed at 8 p.m. on 31st July at Amraoti for compromise talks.—A. P.

SUPPLYING MISSING LINKS IN KATHIAWAR HISTORY

Move To Form Research Association At Rajkot

RAJKOT, (By Mail). Decision has been reached at Rajkot to take advantage of the forthcoming visit of Prof. Balwanth Thakore, Professor of History in the now defunct Deccan College of Poona, to form a historical research association at Rajkot.

The object of scholars is to reconstruct the history of Kathiawar by taking a leaf from the history of the Minoan civilisation, reconstructed by Dr. Ronald M. Burrows on the strength of evidence of a vanished civilisation afforded by the excavations conducted by Sir Arthur Evans at Knossos, Phaestos and other sites in Crete, which uncovered among other things the Palace of Minos at Knossos. By mobilising the best brains in Kathiawar to institute a Socratic inquiry into the veridical details gathered from the coins, fossils, terracottas and other relics of prehistoric antiquity, preserved at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Vala (the seat of Government of the Vallabhi Dynasty and the homeland of such erudite Buddhist divines as Gunamat and Shrivast), Dhank (referred to in Merubung Acharya's "Prabodh Chintamani") and other places of antiquarian interest in Kathiawar, the organisers of the historical research association look forward with confidence to supplying the missing links in the history of Kathiawar.

INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION.

After sorting out the mass of evidence collected from the earlier finds of the ancient sites of Dhankpur, Vallabhipur, and other extinct cities in Kathiawar,

the scholars desire to fit the intractable material into the general chronological scheme, with a view to discovering from the clue furnished by a passage in the "Mahabharata" the traces somewhere on the western seaboard of Kathiawar of a civilisation coeval with, if not anterior to, the Indus Valley civilisation. The finds examined in January last by the Rev. Father H. Heras of St. Xavier's College Bombay near the western seaboard of Kathiawar and by Mr. Madho Sarup Vats of the Government Archaeological Survey Department at Rangpur, three miles north-west of Dhandhuka, have strengthened the conviction of the Kathiawar scholars that before long their investigations would reveal the hitherto neglected data in support of the contention that somewhere on the western seaboard of Kathiawar a whole civilisation had risen and flourished at a period earlier than or intercalated between the dates of the Mohenjo-daro and Harappa finds, and that a more or less permanent type of culture which was well in advance of the "cultus" of the aborigines of Kathiawar became impressed upon the latter on their invaders being domiciled in their midst.—A. P.

BEWARE OF SMALL-POX INFECTION!

Bombay Govt. Issue Rules Under Sanitary Clauses Of Indian Ports' Act

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government of Bombay have recently issued the rules under the sanitary clauses of the Indian Ports Act for the prevention of danger arising to the public health by the introduction and spread of small-pox from vessels arriving at or being in any port in the Bombay Presidency subject to the Act and for the prevention of the conveyance of infection or contagion by means of any vessel sailing from any such port.

These rules provide:—
1. "Any person proposing to sail by a vessel, whether as a passenger or as a member of the crew, from any port in the Bombay Presidency subject to the said Act to any port outside India may, before sailing, be required by the Port Health Officer to satisfy him that he has been vaccinated or re-vaccinated against small-pox not less than twelve days and not more than three years before the date of sailing or that he has been proving a previous attack of small-pox."

"Provided that for a period not exceeding six months from the date of this notification the Port Health Officer may, at his discretion, permit any such person to embark although he has not been vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the period mentioned in this rule if such person accepts vaccination or re-vaccination by the Port Health Officer or produces evidence to the satisfaction of the Port Health Officer that he has been vaccinated or re-vaccinated within the twelve days immediately preceding the date of sailing."

2. "An onward bound passenger and any member of the crew of a through ship may, at the discretion of the Port Health Officer, be required to satisfy him, before being permitted to land, that he has been vaccinated or re-vaccinated not less than twelve days and not more than three years before the date of landing or that he has been proving a previous attack of small-pox."

"Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to a person landing temporarily at a port free from an epidemic of small-pox."
3. "The Port Health Officer shall vaccinate or cause to be vaccinated any person on board any such vessel who wishes to be vaccinated by the Port Health staff."

BOWLERS ON TOP
Week-End Cricket Matches In City

During the week-end the bowlers figured prominently in the cricket matches that were played on the Kennedy Sea-Face and the Esplanade Maidans by the principal gymkhana of the city.

The Young Men's Muslim Association were the visitors at the Islam Gymkhana on Sunday. The visitors who were engaged in a one-day match were all out for a paltry 79, Botawala and Heptulla taking four and three wickets for 8 and 25 runs respectively. The Islam Gymkhana's score exceeded the visitors' score by 11 runs, a narrow margin for their win, Abdul Rahman being responsible for keeping down their score having bagged 7 wickets giving only 46 runs.

SCORES:—
Y. M. M. A. 1ST INNINGS
G. Rubins c. Kadri b. Heptulla 0, Ismail Khan l.b.w., b. Botawala 1, Asghar Ali l.b.w., b. Botawala 0, Hamid b. Botawala 0, Vaskar, not out, 25, Abdul Rahman b. Heptulla 3, Ali Sobani c. Dhanrajsay b. Botawala 6, Comer b. A. Khatraz 4, Fatah c. Merchant b. Heptulla 35, Latif b. S. Khatraz 0, Y. Hirji, b. S. Khatraz 0, Extras 5, Total 79.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—
Botawala 4 wickets, 8 runs, Heptulla 3 wickets, 25 runs; A. Khatraz 1 wicket, 4 runs, H. Hashan 0 wickets, 2 runs, S. G. Mahmud 0 wickets, 7 runs, S. Khatraz 2 wickets, 11 runs.

ISLAM GYM. 1ST INNINGS
Sultan b. Ismail Khan 0, S. M. Kadri c. and b. A. Rehman 25, Heptulla b. A. Rehman 4, A. Khatraz, l.b.w. b. A. Rehman 0, E. Merchant st. Latif b. A. Rehman 36 A. V. Botawala c. Vaskar b. A. Rehman 36, S. Mohmud b. Vaskar 11, D. Ahmed 1, b. w., b. A. Rehman 7, Razak c. and b. A. Rehman 0, H. Merchant b. Ismail Khan, 0, H. Hashanbhal, not out, 0, Extras 6, Total 89.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—
Ismail Khan 2 wickets, 17 runs, Abdul Rahman 7 wickets, 46 runs, Vaskar 1 wicket, 20 runs.

Parsi Gym. VS. PRABHU Y. C.
The Parsi Gymkhana defeated the Prabhu Young cricketers in a one-day match at the Kennedy Sea-Face, F. Nariman producing remarkable analysis of 7 wickets for 35 runs.

SCORES:—
PRABHU Y. C. 1ST INNINGS
M. B. Rao c. and b. Nariman 9, K. S. Ranjit st. Kapadia b. Ghandy 8, P. W. Kirtikar l.b.w. (n), b. Nariman 1, P. G. Vyavaharkar c. Contractor, b. Cassinath 42, P. R. Kirtikar, l.b.w. b. Dhondy 6, K. S. Kane b. Nariman 1, W. S. Kothare b. Nariman 0, D. S. Talpade b. Nariman 0, D. D. Brahmandkar b. Nariman 0, A. R. Navalkar b. Nariman 4, R. Vijaykar not out 9, Extras 9, Total 89.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—
F. Nariman 7 wickets 35 runs, J. S. Lawyer 0 wicket, 6 runs; P. M. Dhondy 2 wickets 35 runs, Cassinath 1 wicket, 4 runs.

Parsi Gym. 1ST INNINGS
F. L. Kapadia c. and b. Kothare 38, D. K. Kapadia b. Kothare 20, B. J. Spencer c. Kirtikar b. Vijaykar 30, J. B. Lakdawala b. Talpade 0, F. K. F. Nariman c. Ranjit b. Talpade 35, J. S. Lawyer c. Navalkar b. Vijaykar 2, N. W. Cassinath run out 11, P. M. Dhondy l.b.w. (n) Kothare 5, N. N. Contractor l.b.w. b. Talpade 1, R. W. Cassinath not out 1, D. S. Taba did not bat 0, Extras 18, Total 161.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—
D. S. Talpade 3 wickets, 50 runs, W. S. Kothare 3 wickets, 49 runs, R. Vijaykar 2 wickets, 25 runs, D. Vyavaharkar 0 wicket, 18 runs, A. R. Navalkar 0 wicket, 1 run.

HINDU GYM. VS. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

The Hindu Gymkhana "A" were engaged in a one-day match with the St. Xavier's College at the Esplanade on Sunday, and were the winners with a margin of 33 runs.

The Xaverians, batting first, were all out for 122. Ismail contributing 61. Mundy took 5 wickets for 37 runs.

SCORES:—
ST. XAVIER'S C.C. 1ST INNINGS
C. S. Shete, c. Kenny b. Sheth 9

Ismail Y. c. V. N. Mehta, b. Mundy 61, Tarasingh c. Kenny b. Gharat 16, Naik, M.S., b. Mundy 11, Jayandar Singh c. and b. Gharat 2, L. B. Kenny, run out 10, K. S. Sethe c. Chandrama b. Mundy 2, Thakoor b. Chandarana 4, Koli b. Mundy 1, Varerkar not out 1, I. N. Desai b. Mundy 0, Extras 5, Total 122.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—
Mundy 5 wickets, 37 runs, S. N. Mehta 0 wicket, 10 runs, Seth 1 wicket 9 runs, Chandrana 1 wicket 24 runs, Gharat 2 wickets, 32 runs, V. N. Mehta 0 wicket, 4 runs, Kenny 0 wicket, 1 run.

HINDU GYM. "A" 1ST INNINGS
G. L. Patil c. Shete, b. Desai 6, R. Sarang c. Shete, b. Tarasingh 17, L. Kenny c. Tarasingh, b. Varerkar 38, M. A. Telang, run out 1, V. N. Mehta b. Tarasingh 13, S. C. Sheth b. Tarasingh 17, S. N. Mehta l.b.w. b. Kenny 0, G. Gharat c. Tarasingh, b. Desai 14, S. R. Desai hit the wicket b. Tarasingh 5, C. H. Chandarana run out 26, A. D. Mundy not out 9, Extras 9, Total 155.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—
I. N. Desai 2 wickets 31 runs, Naik 0 wicket, 5 runs, Tarasingh 3 wickets 41 runs, Thakoor 0 wicket, 6 runs, Varerkar 1 wicket 30 runs, Kenny 1 wicket 19 runs, Koli 0 wicket, 14 runs.

The Hindu Gymkhana "B" were the winners against Second Urban Infantry, in a match played on Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Maidan. The former made 101 (H. H. Desai contributing 49), and the latter replied with 61 (Mhatre's top score of 17).

HINDU GYM. "B" VS. LAD C. C.
The Hindu Gymkhana "B" were engaged in a one-day match with the Lad Cricket Club on the former's ground.

The home team won the match on the result of their first innings' score of 101 against 46 of their opponents. In their second innings they made 80 runs for the loss of five wickets at the close.

B. H. Dalal took five and three wickets in the two innings of the home teams for 25 and 24 runs, respectively.

Joban Putra of the home team was responsible for four of the opponents' wickets for 12 runs only.

One of the important matches played at the Esplanade Maidan on Sunday was between the Baronet Cricket Club and the Shavashsha XI, the former winning.

SCORES:—
Baronet C.C. 124, T. R. Contractor 68, L. Langrana 20, E. Guy 14, K. J. Manekshaw 4/26, Mallsethna 3/24, M. J. Manekshaw 1/40, C. K. Karkari 1/21.

SHAVASHSHA XI—81
Homi Mistry 21, H. Nariman 20, K. Shavashsha 15 (not out), J. Havewala 4/29, E. Guy 3/8, E. Kapadia 2/22.

Saturday's Matches

HINDU GYM. "A" VS. NAVROZ CRICKETERS

The Hindu Gymkhana "A" defeated the Navroz Cricketers on Saturday in a match played at the Kennedy Sea-Face.

The following are the principal scores:—

HINDU GYM. A: 168.
K. H. Jobanputra 43, and N. D. Engineer 22.
BOWLING: Irani 3/44, Talati 4/32, and Kakalia 2/26.

NAVROZ C.C.: 68 for 4 wickets.
A. Driver 20 and P. Irani 15.
BOWLING: Gurku 3/26, and S. R. Godambe 1/2.

Parsi Gym. VS. PERSIAN C. C.
The Parsi Gymkhana were engaged in a match with the Persian C.C. on Saturday.

The Persian C. C. batting first, were all out for 94. Shroff contributing 33 and F. K. F. Nariman taking 5 wickets for 12 runs.

The Parsi Gymkhana followed, making 125 for 9 wickets, thus winning the match.

On Saturday the Navroz C. C. drew with the Islam Gymkhana at the latter's ground. The former made 120, and the opponents made 95 for 4.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S COMMERCIAL EXAM. RESULTS

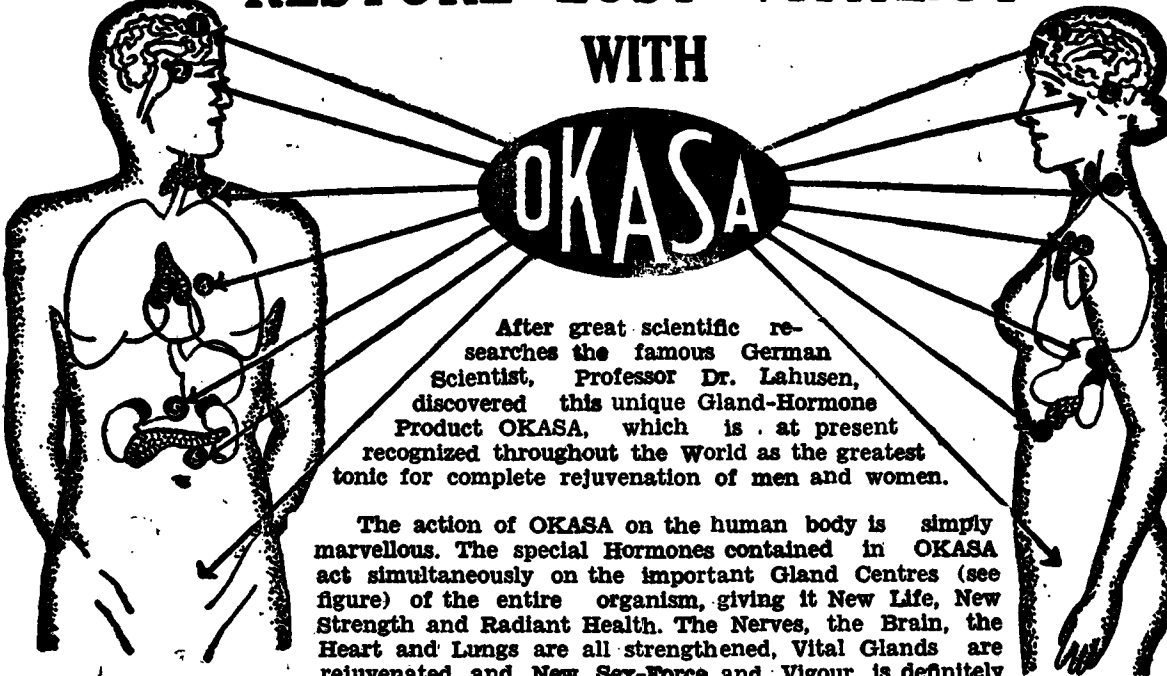
A Press Note issued by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Commercial Examination Board, Fort, Bombay, says that the following students have been declared successful in the 1936 Commercial Examinations of the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS
Business Organisation Diploma:
Messrs M. A. Badat, P. Chennakesavulu, K. C. Dalal, T. D. Desai, N. H. K. G. H. Mangle, I. G. M. Noorani, K. J. Parekh, K. C. Shah, S. M. Shah, K. T. Shroff, M. K. Somjee (Distinction in Salesmanship), L. N. Thakur, R. L. Kapur, C. S. Balakrishnan (Distinction in Salesmanship), A. G. Ramachandran and V. Ramachandra Rao.

Banking Diploma:
Messrs A. M. Chitre, K. R. Fenilwala, B. G. Rele, L. H. Deo, A. S. Alim (Distinction in Commercial

Arithmetic and Book-keeping and Accountancy), D. S. Gearydas (Distinction in Book-keeping and Accountancy), G. Narsing Rao (Distinction in Banking and Mercantile Law), K. Ramakrishnan (Distinction in Economics), O. R. Srinivasan, N. M. Chettiar and N. V. Ranganathan.

Secretarial Diploma:
Messrs T. G. Daga, M. F. Daruwala, P. G. Gurjar, B. P. Jani, D. N. Naik (Distinction in Company Law, Book-keeping and Practical Commerce and Finance), B. S. Paranjpe, G. V. Pathankar, M. P. Patwardhan, H. G. Shah, F. P. Tavaria, K. V. Vithani, M. M. Joshi, S. K. Wadke, M. J. Patel, D. P. Bapat, S. K. Babu (Distinction in Company Law), U. Balakrishna Rao, B. S. Chitale, T. V. Kalyanankrishnan (Distinction in Secretarial Work and Company Law), U. Krishna Kishor, M. Mudagur Kishor.

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Towards Brighter Bombay

IMPROVE SLUM AREAS

Government Must Finance Municipality

(By A Member Of Corporation)

I am very glad that you have launched a campaign of making Bombay a cleaner city and of improving certain existing conditions as to make Bombay a Brighter Bombay and I wish you all success in your efforts.

As regards your invitation to make some constructive suggestions or criticisms I may say that there has been a public awakening in this matter and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay is forging ahead consistently with the finances at its disposal. During the debate on the Budget for the year 1936-37 I had brought in a proposition regarding improvement of slum areas in Bombay and the Corporation after discussion passed the proposition setting apart a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the purpose and I am happy to say that a Committee has been formed which has framed schemes and the work of ameliorating the condition of the masses in the said locality is proceeding.

SLUM IMPROVEMENT

This is, indeed, a vast problem and requires to be handled with care and caution. The programme for the present is to take up hitherto entirely neglected areas of Dharavi and such other places but it is hoped that the Corporation will every year go on making a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs so as to enable other congested areas like Kamajipura, Madanpura, Mandvi, Nagpada, being taken in hand for purposes of improvement. A definite programme will have to be prepared for the clearance or improvement of all these unhealthy areas within a prescribed period of years. Government should also come to the aid of the Corporation in this matter and not shirk its responsibility. The Corporation in the matter of financial assistance has been very unfavourably treated by Government but attempts should always be made to get necessary help from Government. Such grants are given by the British Parliament to County Councils for housing accommodation and why should not Government here follow in the footsteps of the British Parliament.

VANDALISM ON BACK BAY
While, on one hand, the Corporation attempts to improve slums it should see that unhealthy and ugly looking houses are not allowed to be built on the reclaimed or other vacant lands. One of the finest sites in Bombay is spoiled by cheap blocks of buildings being allowed to be built opposite the Oval Maidan. The present tendency to have sky-scrapers with no open spaces round about should be nipped in the bud, especially in residential areas or buildings built for residential purposes.

There are various other problems which require to be tackled but time will not permit me to go into them. I may say that stray suggestions or a casual campaign will not change the face of Bombay. What is required is continuous and sustained effort. With a view to tackle cleansing problem and the litter question sympathy of the social workers should be enlisted who should go round chawls and blocks occupied by labourers and menials and teach lessons in cleanliness by means of demonstrations or educative films and money and energy spent on this will be well repaid.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your articles on "Brighter Bombay" are very welcome! Although everything depends on the actual carrying out of the ideas into practice, the importance of the spread of good ideas (especially those calculated to do good to the public) can never be under-rated, as when these are circulated they are sure to actuate some one's inclination to action sooner or later! It is the thought that governs.

In inviting the suggestions in this connection from your readers, you added to the all-round importance of the subject. I, for one, look to this question from my personal point of view rather than that of general public. Of course, there might surely be many persons of the same category to which I belong! To these my suggestions will be quite appropriate ones.

People of the middle class whose income is barely sufficient to enable them to make both ends meet, have to pay abnormally high rents, ranging from Rs. 15 to 20 per month for a room or two in a locality of the working class people, viz., "Darker Bombay" to quote one of your correspondents in this respect. If housing societies are established for providing houses to these on tenant ownership system, it will not only be a boon to them but will also solve the hard-hit problem of housing accommodation in this industrial city.

Suburbs like Chembur, Vakola (near Santa Cruz) may be chosen where land is available at cheaper prices. Open tracts of lands in the city itself, if available, for such prices as can be within the limit of the people for whom it is meant may also be tried. It will save them rail fares when the houses are out of the city. Blocks of, say from 20 to 30 independent houses in a block should be of one and the same standard, (2 or 3 rooms including kitchen, with a separate bath-room and privy).

Another block of the same size but with one storey and an additional room, if required, may be made out just close by, so that it may be available for people of financial position better than that of the occupiers of the former block.

All the blocks may be well planned out (according to the latest town planning). They will ultimately be grouped into a colony with an independent Market, a School, a Library and a Play-ground, a Co-operative Society and a Co-operative stores being established at a later stage.

Some initial instalment must be received from the occupant and the remaining amount required for each house and the land, may be recovered with moderate interest in such monthly instalments as will not exceed very much from the sum of their monthly rent, which they pay as rent only to their present landlords.

The housing society just as in Western countries should be formed not with the sole idea of pure

business but with a desire to help the people of middle class. Not that this society should not charge the occupier actual expenses and the moderate interest but that they should not exploit them in a pure businesslike private concern. Accredited bodies like the Bombay Tenants' Association, the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute and the Servants of India Society should take up the lead in this matter as only then necessary funds will be forthcoming.

The formation of co-operative housing is out of question here as the preliminaries and other efforts are beset with such difficulties as the people of middle class cannot easily surmount without considerably sacrificing their time and money which they ill afford to spend!

To such people, besides saving their difficulties of finding out about 10 more would-be members of the co-operative society, they will have these standard-sized ready-built houses in a nice colony near to Bombay, which are to be their own property after say 15 or 20 years.

Not only will the congestion and overcrowding in the city be relieved by these colonies but they will also reduce the abnormally high rents now charged by the landlords and their indifference towards the helpless tenants.

In order that the capital invested on these buildings should not remain unproductive, efforts should be made to enlist sufficient number of occupiers before the actual building operation commences, by propagating the whole plan to the public.

The advantages from such colonies are:—
(a) People from the middle classes (especially those whose income is a fixed salary) can own their housing property.

(b) Model colonies with their own Markets, School, Garden, etc., will develop in the long run.

(c) By providing some people with housing accommodation in these, the population of the city will be relieved of some of its congestion.

(d) The formation of housing societies will mean new avenues for employment (in building etc.).—Yours, etc.,
N. P. JAVALKAR.
13, Abdul Rehman Bldg.
Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.
July 25.

Bombay Students' Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—I hope you will give the same publicity to this letter of mine as you have given to that of a "Student" in this morning's issue of your esteemed and widely read paper.

I am surprised to read in your columns a ventilation of grievances of one styling himself "A Student" whose guts have succumbed to chronic pessimism and acquiescence to the "status quo."

It seems that the writer has not at all understood the process of a developing movement. He thinks that the proposed Students' Conference is yet another effort to make futile attempts to organise the students. At the outset I may point out that the proposed conference is not a result of the Matric agitation. The idea of the Conference was conceived long before the Matric agitation began or even the Matric results were declared. This has been amply made clear by the organising secretaries in their introductory appeal to the student world to make the Conference a success.

This fact which has been published in your columns my friend conveniently tries to forget. The Matric agitation was an immediate issue before the students which fired their imagination, roused their discontent and made them conscious of exerting their rights and organising for the same.

I would like my friend to understand the difference between a general movement and an immediate specific issue. The latter may play a predominant part for sometime but it serves only as a pointed expression of the wider movement of the students to get their proper place under the sun. The Matric agitation, I may point out, is neither foiled nor finished

as is suggested by my friend. Serious efforts are being made to put in practice the decisions made at the students' meetings held so far and the students' committee is busy working in that direction. I do not think that my friend wishes to suggest that till a particular issue is decided, the wide movement cannot gather momentum. Unfortunately he has displayed that lack of understanding and has naturally launched an attack on those alert and vigorous workers who have not fallen with him to arrive at such a spineless conclusion.

Another charge made by him is still more grave, provoking and pernicious if I may be allowed to say—in motive. I have no desire or right to ask him whether he had "sufficient guts" in him to take part in the "struggle for freedom" he refers to in his letter. The struggle was conducted very greatly by the force of young men most of whom were students. It is a fact that the students as a community had not taken part in the movement, but individually many of them had been to jail and suffered lathi charges, etc. This happened as there was no single organised student organisation to give the lead in the matter.

To-day the students' movement has been on an upper curve. This is evidenced by the live interest taken by the students in the Reception Committee election of the Conference. This enthusiasm shows the way the wind is going. Now the students do not rest content with passing verbose resolutions on social problems merely. They have defined their attitude towards their immediate environment, society and the State. What does the students' charter show? It points out a path of action for the students against the triple opposition of the Government, autocratic teachers and the defeatist parents. The constructive part of the movement is light for the realisation of their demands for the reduction of fees, fundamental changes in the cumbrous curriculum and democratisation of the University personnel, etc.

The student community is aware of the limitations under which it has to work and the gravity of the task it has to face. It has "guts" to achieve what is laid down in the charter knowing full well that the fundamental changes in the educational system can only be possible under a democratic State.

I hope the students' conference will overcome the pessimism of my friend and he would join us in making this conference a success.—Yours, etc.,
M. M. GANDHI.
July 24.

Bombay Students' Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The degenerate and emasculating character of the present system of education could not have been better illustrated than by the letter signed "A Student", appearing in your columns yesterday regarding the Students' Conference. The letter reeks of a defeatist mentality and a fatalistic outlook militating against the growth of any dynamic mass movement devoted to the cause of the liberation and betterment of the students' conditions.

The fact that the recent "Matric" agitation did not produce any immediate and tangible result is no reason to argue that a mass movement of the students, properly organised and directed, will fail to achieve its aims. If the anonymous author of the letter had ever dipped in the pages of History, he would have known that all struggles directed against firmly entrenched vested interests like our University have to engage in a long and grim battle before victory is attained. The only alternative to such a struggle is the attitude of sitting down with folded hands meekly accepting the yoke of intellectual slavery in the fond hope that the necessary remedies will fall from the skies like rain at present. Can anyone with a sense of self-respect and in his proper senses choose the latter?

As to the question of programme, and guts, once the students get together and discuss their mutual grievances and problems it will be possible to devise ways for their remedies and solutions. Determination and courage to fight to a finish can only be born of burning consciousness of the injustice under which one is ground down.

It is the essential task of the Students' Conference to awaken this consciousness among the students and lay the basis for a mass organisation of the students of the Presidency. Only such an organisation will wrest from our autocratic University that bare measure of freedom and better education necessary for the making of a creative and progressive citizen of the future. No amount of cries of despair or cynical sneers can stem this surging tide

of students, uniting for the realisation of their common goal.—Yours, etc.,
S. K. SHAH.

Better Food Campaign

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—With reference to the movement both on the part of the Congress and the Government to improve the nutritional condition of the masses and the cattle. I have to point out that the movement is mainly directed to one side of the question alone as regards the cattle as well as the general nutrition.

According to the latest census of the cattle, besides 18 lakhs of cows there are 12 lakhs of buffaloes also in Bombay Presidency and similarly a large number of goats, sheep, etc., giving milk all over India. These should have also some share in the improvement campaign, specially in the Bombay Presidency and Kaira District where the yield of milk supply by buffaloes is very great; so if some attention be paid to the supply of stud he-buffaloes to the districts where there are more buffaloes than cows, there will be a great improvement. Besides sufficient supply of good milk for the nutrition of the masses, the fruit and vegetable supply should also be greatly improved and augmented. This part of the nutrition is very much neglected; and cheaper solid fruit like bananas, papayas, chickoo, mangoes and other village fruit can be improved upon and a large supply can be easily made available. Gardens and fields with vegetable plant and fruit trees are more valuable than those simply with flowers and decorative trees. So with the improved and increased milk supply, we should aim also at increased fruit and vegetable supply.

So I suggest the campaign should include not the supply of stud-bulls only but that of stud he-buffaloes and goats, etc., and also include the extensive provision of fruit and vegetable fields and gardens. If assured of sufficient amount of milk, fruits and vegetables the masses will get the proper nutrition with first class proteins and vitamins, and an excess of starch only will not be used as they are doing now.—Yours, etc.,
PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Bombay, July 25.

Jamkhandi Darbar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The celebrations of the Chief's Coronation Day were held in Jamkhandi for two days on the 25th and the 26th of June last. He made a speech from the throne, but he married it by reference to two things, the income tax newly imposed by an ordinance and the ban on the Kundagol Taluka Conference. If the reports that have appeared in Marathi papers are true, he is purported to have said, that some persons tried to create a false impression that the people were against the new income-tax by posing that the people were behind him in this opinion. Regarding the ban, he is reported to have said that he never banned the Conference, that some information was called for, without supplying which the Kundagol leaders resorted to unconstitutional ways, went to the press, and created a hubbub.

Now, anybody can challenge the statement that the general public of the state of Jamkhandi is not against the imposition of the iniquitous income-tax of four pias in a rupee on all non-agricultural incomes from Rs. 500 onwards. If the Chief wants to accept the challenge he should constitute an impartial tribunal Judges and institute an inquiry.

Regarding the ban, the words of the order are quite clear and the Conference is banned until further orders and those further orders are still to come!

Is this a ban or not? When this order was given only three days prior to the Conference, when all arrangements were complete, what does it constitute if not a ban? Nor was it a secret Conference either. It was openly organised and the preparations had been going on under the very nose of the Magistrate there. Even the information asked for was nothing new. In fact, the magistrate could have known more from the police report than from the organisers. It was obviously only an excuse to put off the Conference. And what was the necessity of passing an order not to hold the Conference until further orders? Why are not the further orders yet given when the authorities are in possession of the information?

Let the Chief show even one unconstitutional act that the people did unless going to the papers and exposing the arbitrary tactics of authorities is in his eyes, unconstitutional. And who is responsible for the hubbub but his own authorities, who sent extra police, called in the aid of the British police, and the Railway police, thinking wrongly that there was a great revolt in store?

If even to-day the authorities want to prove that it was a "bonafide" inquiry and that they did not want to stop the lawful activity and free expression of public opi-

nion, they can do so only by giving those "further orders" to hold the Conference and to allow the taluka to ventilate its legitimate grievances without imposing any humiliating conditions on the organisers. Let the people wait and judge.—Yours, etc.,
INTERESTED.

Wise Charity

In the course of an appeal to the Trustees of the Hindu Temples, Mr. R. S. Nayak writes: "I have noticed in Bombay as well as outside Bombay that many Hindu Temples and many kinds of charitable disposition give alms and food from day to day to very undeserving beggars, thus encouraging laziness."

I would, therefore, suggest to you humbly that all the trustees of the different temples should have their own society or association and form a committee to tackle the important problem of charity in a real sense and guide the wrong notions of the religiously minded people.

The society of the trustees can tackle the charity problem by requesting the trustees of each temple to set aside 25 per cent. of their daily funds collected in a temple and from the funds of all the temples, the society should either help different Educational Institutions such as Schools and Libraries, Physical Culture Homes, Industrial Homes, Rescue Homes, Ambulance Corps, Reformatories, Hospitals, Asylums, Mills, Beggars' Homes, etc. etc., or they should conduct similar institutions of their own.

Some of the trustees will say that under certain clauses of their trusts, they cannot take such steps and utilise the funds in their hands beyond certain limits. To which my reply is that, they can get such clauses changed by High Court, and I am confident, the High Court will surely support them for a good

cause. I hope the trustees will agree with me and come forward to take the necessary action immediately.

SEQUEL TO INTER-DINING

(From Our Correspondent.)

BULSAR, (By Mail).
A dinner party was arranged at Fitha, a village in Bulsar Taluka, where the reformers and the untouchables dined together.

One Pemabhai Lala who attended that dinner party was prevented from fetching water from a public well. For generations Pemabhai Lala was making use of the same well.

Pemabhai Lala filed a criminal complaint in this connection against one Bawa Govan in the Court of the Third Class Magistrate Bulsar. The complaint has created great interest among the reformers and the untouchables.

It was held by the Magistrate that, "The well was built by Morarji Hari, a Rajput by caste, in 1828. The well might have been erected by the Rajput in the village site land belonging to the Government, but it might have been for the use of the people of the street, say of the village people, who can make use of it without any objection from the religious point."

The well is in use of the village people. The case terminated in the acquittal of the accused.

It is authoritatively learned that Pemabhai Lala is to apply to the Government through his Advocate Mr. Janardan B. Desai for getting a permission to go in revision against the said order of acquittal.

It is rumoured that Mahya Vanshi Khatitriya Samaj (Association) of Bombay will be leading a deputation to Dr. Ambedkar to give co-operation to Pemabhai Lala.

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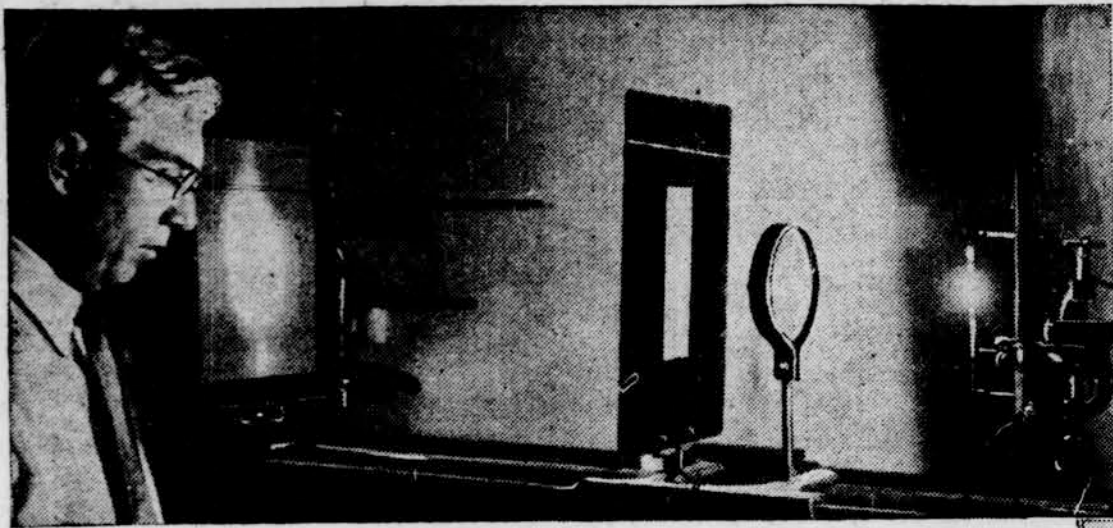
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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



Above: Testing the New "Peanut" Mercury Arc Light Which Produces a Degree of Brilliance Greater Than Any Ever Before Obtained by Man, Making This Tiny Device of Great Importance for Use in Searchlights and Moving Picture Machines.

How the "Peanut" Mercury Arc Lamp Produces Illumination of Greater Brilliance and Heat Than That Received from the Very Center of the Solar System.

THE perfect artificial light, which, for years, has been the elusive goal of science, can now be produced by a midget sun, the "peanut" mercury arc lamp. This new lamp, which is a "peanut" in size only, and a giant as a source of brilliance and heat, outvalues the sun. This lamp, in fact, can produce temperatures twice as great as those of the sun, as shown by the results of laboratory experiments made by Doctor John W. Marden, a research scientist working in the field of illumination.

The new "peanut" mercury arc light, according to Doctor Marden, duplicates the color quality and ultraviolet content of sunlight. This midget sun is produced in a small globe of metallic mercury, in a tiny quartz tube about the size of a roasted peanut, vaporizes when submitted to an electrical discharge and sets up a brilliant glow of light. As the wattage introduced into the tube is increased,

the color composition of its light becomes more like that of sunlight, while its ultraviolet content is proportionately greater. Its narrow arc stream of a brilliance never before obtained by man in so small a device may eventually make it valuable as a source of light for projection purposes as in searchlights, spotlights, and even moving picture machines.

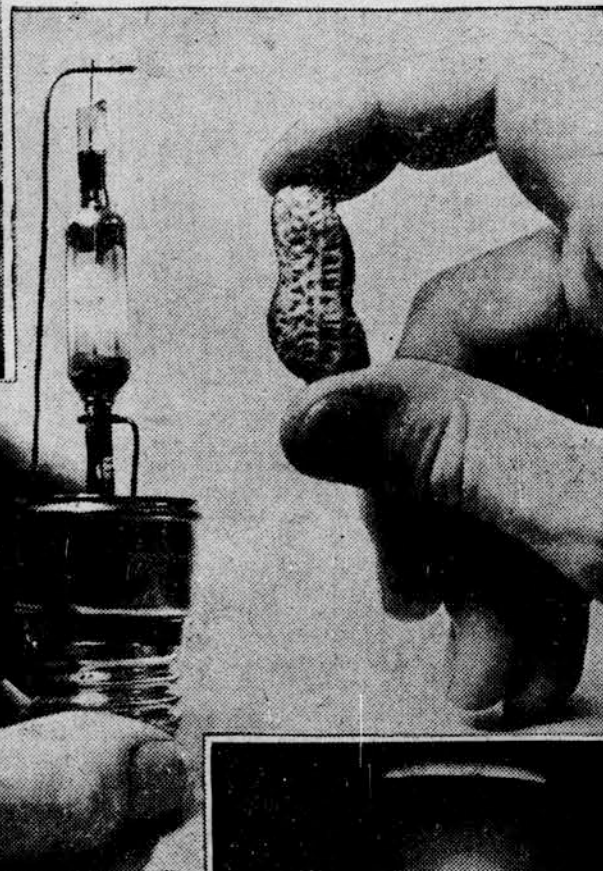
The possible future uses for such a new type mercury arc include the flood-lighting of golf courses, bathing beaches, and industrial yards. Inside large industrial plants such as steel mills, a few can be mounted high above the overhead cranes to provide ample illumination without the prohibitive cost of using great quantities of electricity.

"Sending increasing amounts of electrical energy through a vapor of metallic mercury," Doctor Marden explains, "sets up a brilliant glow of light and has enabled lighting scientists of today to approach within 'arm's reach' of a practical artificial sun. The greater the amount of electrical energy sent through such a device, which is still a laboratory oddity and not yet ready for actual application, the nearer does the color composition of its light resemble that of sunlight.

"The light of this brilliant mercury arc is almost identical to the spectrum of sunlight, the rainbow which nature frequently displays following a thunder shower, and perhaps more so than the light of any other single light source today, that is, with any degree of efficiency.

"Producing light by this method assures lighting scientists of today that they are heading along one of the right avenues of tomorrow's artificial illumination. It operates at unusually high efficiency, converting so much of its electrical input into light that in time will mean we can obtain three times the

Science's Midget Sun, Man's Greatest Source of Light



Above: The Mercury Arc Light Which Consists of a Small Globe of Metallic Mercury in a Tiny Quartz Tube About the Size of a Peanut.

light in the yellow region of the spectrum.

"If in time we can further improve the quality of light from this mercury arc, we will be able to duplicate sunshine in every way, even to ultraviolet radiations. In fact, the ultraviolet content of this mercury light is proportionately greater than in sunlight."

In his laboratory experiments Doctor Marden has been able to produce in these mercury arcs the highest temperatures known to man. These temperatures are so high that no instruments now available can measure them. They must be calculated.

The temperature of the sun's surface is about 6500 degrees Centigrade (11,732 degrees Fahrenheit). That of the axis of the arc stream, a banana-like area of electrically-excited gas which produced the light of the mercury arc, reaches 14,000 degrees Centigrade (25,232 degrees Fahrenheit).

In demonstrating the peanut mercury arc light, Doctor Marden shows by way of comparison a replica of the first arc light known to man. This is a carbon arc with charcoal points, invented by Sir Humphrey Davy in 1813, in his laboratories in England. Doctor Marden also displays and operates a replica of the first mercury arc which Michael Faraday, who was a disciple of Davy, developed about

When Viewed Through a Dark Glass the Mercury Arc Light is Seen as a Banana-Like Arc Stream of Electrically-Excited Mercury Vapor.

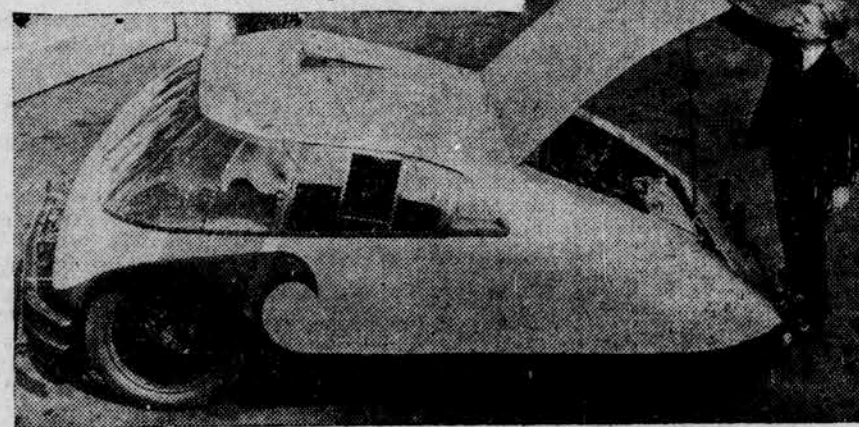
amount of light for the same electrical consumption now utilized for lighting purposes.

"Its 65 lumens per watt efficiency is a far cry from the three lumens per watt efficiency of early carbon filament lamps and may be regarded as a typical measure of the progress in artificial illumination during the past 50 years. Such a mercury arc, arranged to consume 2000 watts of electricity, produces light equivalent to 150 filament lamps of the familiar 50 watt size or a total of 7500 watts.

"The mercury light, however, is stronger in green and yellow colors, but this is a great advantage because the human eye is most sensitive to

A "Wreck-Proof" Motor Car

The "Lightning Bug" Automobile, Which Has a Four-Cylinder, 30-Horsepower Motor Installed in the Rear. Its One Seat Accommodates Four Passengers.



DESIGNED as a car that is proof against both wrecks and carbon monoxide, the vehicle shown in the accompanying illustration is so radically different in so many ways that it is presented as a graphic picture of the automobile of the near future.

This car, called the "Lightning Bug," has all four corners rounded and an over-all height of 54 inches. Equipped with a four-cylinder engine of about 30-horsepower (the motor is set in the rear) the car has been driven 65 miles an hour. It consumes one gallon of gasoline in 35 miles.

A single seat, 68 inches wide, accommodates four persons. The frame and top, in one piece, are constructed of tubing, such as is used in airplanes. To achieve perfect streamlining, there are no door-handles, a key being required to open the doors. The four wheels are equipped with hydraulic brakes.

Walking Toes-Out

WALKING toes out, which is in Indian fashion, is advised in a mild degree by Doctor Dudley Morton, Associate Professor of Anatomy at Columbia University School of Medicine and an authority on the evolution of the feet of man and the apes.

In a new book, "The Human Foot," Doctor Morton says that examinations of American youth and African natives concur in demonstrating that a mild degree of out-toeing in walking is predominant in normal and healthy individuals. "The angle tends to vary with each step, according to the circumstances of speed and to the need for lateral stability of the body.

"The use of a conspicuous degree of out-toeing—90 degrees—in Continental armies for many generations seems sufficient evidence that even that position is not injurious to a normally designed and balanced foot, in spite of opinions to the contrary."

Microchemistry, the Industrial Detective



A Microchemist Analyzing a Quantity of Matter as Infinitesimal as One Ten-Millionth of an Ounce.

water, has developed into an industrial detective.

The engineer with a problem to solve need no longer worry about the small sample of material he can bring to the research laboratory for analysis. A smudge on a contact point, a microscopic speck on a valve seat, a film of "gum" on a damaged bearing, or a minute pit mark on a cable sheath can be investigated here with a reasonable expectation

for the detection of small quantities of mercury vapor in flue gas. Investigation carried on under the microscope revealed tiny droplets of liquid, which were readily found to be sulphuric acid. A change of fuel removed the difficulty.

The microchemist has discarded old-style test tubes, beakers, and flasks for new equipment which is more nearly comparable in size with the samples of material analyzed. Beakers of 100 and 300 cubic centimeter capacities are replaced with microbeakers the size of a thimble. Test tubes as small as 1/50 of an inch in diameter find use in the more exacting investigations. The conventional measuring graduate is replaced with an accurately calibrated glass tube 4/1000 of an inch in diameter. A special microburner, which gives a blue flame two or three millimeters in height, is used in working with these small capillary tubes. Every piece of equipment is at least as tiny as the furnishings of a child's doll-house.

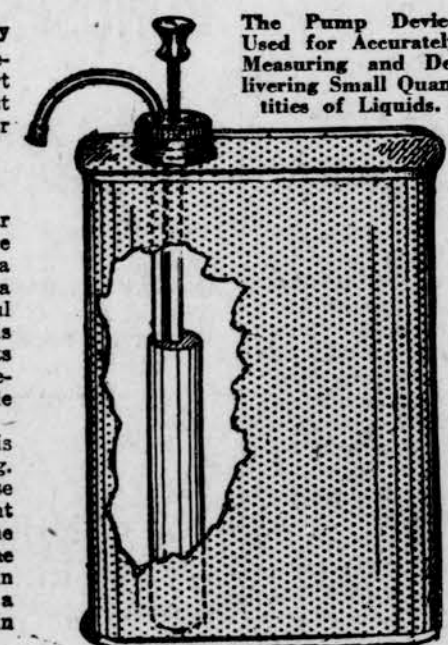
Electrified Water as Garden Soil

DISCARDING the good earth, against modern gardeners today growing tomatoes, strawberries and sweet peas in chemically treated water heated by electricity. The idea has been taken from the laboratory at the University of California where Doctor W. F. Gericke, with the co-operation of electrical engineers, has pioneered and developed nutrient plant solution agriculture.

Water-filled vats, on the bottom of which are electric heating cables, are covered with mesh chicken wire. Sawdust, or suitable litter spread on the wire serves as seedbed and insulation against heat loss. The plants or seeds are placed on the bedding which is kept moist by water in the basins. As the plants grow, the roots enter the water. Then necessary chemicals are added as fertilizing units supplying the elements, each in proper form and concentration for the use of plants. The chemically treated water is kept at the proper temperature by the electric heating cable, controlled by thermostats.

Under the new method of controlled crop production, 10,000 tomato plants were planted late last October in a specially constructed greenhouse, 200 by 80 feet. The plants grew up spiral wire supports toward the glass panes in the housetop, their roots passing through the seedbed into the chemically treated and electrically heated water which produced rapid and vigorous growth. The plants attained a height of 10 feet in less than four months.

This method, according to Doctor Gericke, enabled the growers to put tomatoes of unusually high quality on the market ahead of their competitors, who used the soil to grow their crops. The yield was large and commanded a decided premium on the market.



The Pump Device Used for Accurately Measuring and Delivering Small Quantities of Liquids.

An Automatic Liquid Measuring Pump

WHEN druggists, chemists and others are required to dispense tiny quantities of liquids, especially oils and glycerine, they face a tedious task, as the amounts used must be determined with the greatest accuracy.

This problem has been satisfactorily solved by a little measuring device designed for use with a standard quart can, or standard gallon can, the first delivering one half ounce of liquid per

stroke and the latter one ounce of liquid per stroke.

This pump is a convenience to engineers and oilers of pumping stations, power houses, steam boats and other power machinery, for use in replenishing oil cups.

A Diphtheria Antitoxin

DISCOVERY of a new toxin far more potent than any used before in the production of diphtheria anti-toxin, it is claimed, will lead to a complete conquest of this dreadful scourge of infancy and childhood. This poison, which causes the disease in its purest and most potent form, is the result of research conducted at the Yale University School of Medicine.

One ten-thousandth milligram of this toxin is sufficient to kill a guinea pig. With toxins previously developed, a dose about two hundred times that amount was needed. Since the potency and the purity of an anti-toxin depends upon the potency and purity of the toxin used in preparing it, it is easy to see what a tremendous advance has been made in conquering this dread disease.

The Odd Alphabet of Ethiopia

THE language of Ethiopia, which is classed as the oldest original tongue in the world, is written in an alphabet that is most interesting. The script and signs used for writing the language are of very ancient Phoenician origin. The words run from left to right, the same as in English.

The Ethiopian alphabet illustrates the growth of all alphabets. The letter "A" for instance, even in modern English, represents a crude picture of the head of an ox—the downward strokes at the bottom of the "A" representing the horns of the ox. But the name of that letter is not "ox" but "A." This same sign is found on Egyptian carvings dating as far back as nearly 7,000 years ago. The name of that letter was "ALF," which in Biblical Hebrew was called "alef"—still meaning ox. In the same way the second language sign was represented by a crude picture of a house, the name of this sign being "BET," changed in Hebrew to "bayith." This readily shows how the A, B, C's came to be called the "alphabet." The same sounds and signs have been in use in Ethiopia since about 5,000 B.C.

There are 26 consonants and seven vowels in the Ethiopian alphabet, which is based largely on sounds. A great number of signs to modify the sound are necessary. This is somewhat like modern shorthand, which uses dots, dashes and underlines to indicate the particular sound intended. Even then the signs represent syllables rather than letters.

Although the spoken language of Ethiopia is comparatively simple, the written language is difficult on account of the great number of signs and forms required. It resembles Chinese in this detail. Great skill, therefore, is required, when writing in the Ethiopian language to make one's meaning clear, and prevent it from being misunderstood.

Iodized Fruit Wrappers

IODINE is now used for preserving fruit. It has been found by experiments that when paper wrappers for certain kinds of fruit are treated with iodine, fungal rotting is greatly retarded. The appearance and flavor of the product is unimpaired. Bunches of grapes wrapped in iodized paper were found to remain free from mold much longer than those wrapped in plain paper.

The same applies to tomatoes and oranges. The iodized wraps also reduce the brown rot of plums and peaches.

Hats Formed of Fresh Flowers

IF you have a flower garden you can have a new hat every day for the picking, plus just a little extra effort.

The "fresh-flower chaparral" is the most recent creation of a designer of styles. Its floral decorations consist entirely of freshly picked flowers which easily can be replaced with new blooms each day and oftener, if necessary, should the flowers show signs of wilting before the wearer is ready to discard her hat.

The hat of fresh flowers is formed by wiring the newly gathered blooms on an ordinary net or tulle frame. Fresh green leaves are used for adding a varying touch of color.

A Hat Made of Freshly Cut Flowers Wired to an Ordinary Net or Tulle Frame.



A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Japan Looks To Mahatma Gandhi PEACE PLANKS FOR PARTY PLATFORMS

(NO FRONTIER NEWS SERVICE). This being the season for the nominating conventions of the various political parties, the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee proposes a platform for political action by the peace forces. It is based on the Kellogg Pact and includes the following planks:

1. Implementing the Kellogg Pact in case of violation.
2. Co-operation with the League of Nations, but excluding armed force.
3. International action on problems of raw materials, investments, money, credit, markets, tariffs, living standards, etc., with labour representation on committees.
4. Adherence to World Court with acceptance of optional clause.
5. Trade and travel in disturbed areas to be at risk of individual.
6. Abandonment of military intervention for protection of life and property.
7. World disarmament; drastic reduction of our own preparedness expenditures; no more relief money for army and navy.
8. Control of the munitions industry and taking profit out of war.
9. Elimination of compulsory military training from schools and furtherance of international understanding instead.
10. Renewed loyalty to the Bill of Rights, particularly as it refers to political, racial, and religious minorities.
11. Naturalization of aliens who are war resisters.
12. Removal of racial discrimination in our immigration policy.
13. Elimination of War Department control of the C.C.C.
14. Complete independence of the Philippines and elimination of conscription.
15. National referendum preceding a declaration of war.
16. Elimination of the military in labour disputes.

It will be interesting to compare the platform of the various political parties with this peace programme.

Japan Looks To Gandhi

Indicative of the curious cross-currents agitating Japan is the interest of certain Japanese circles in Gandhi. The Mahatma has been invited to visit Japan and the Japanese press has been paying considerable attention to him and his ideas.

The reasons behind these moves are interesting. The leader of those looking to Gandhi is Dr. Tomiko Kora, well-known representative of Japanese women. In an interview with the press, Dr. Kora made known the basis of her interest in the Indian saint. Japan, she said, is highly prosperous and successful, but it is in danger of losing its soul. Japan's worship of Mammon and Mars has not brought the desired results. "We are tired of our prosperity," said Dr. Kora, "which acts as a sort of dead weight; we are dreadfully materialized; we seem to have no purpose in life."

So Japan once more turns to India for spiritual aid, "like rain after a long period of drought." Two thousand years ago Japan accepted Buddhism as a gift from India. But the spirit of Buddha passed out of Japanese Buddhism and aggressive and militarist Shintoism with its emperor worship became dominant. Now once more Japanese circles are looking to India. A new movement is afoot called the New Living Movement which aims to re-order society on more spiritual lines. Gandhi's message of universal love, his mysticism and "spiritualism" appeal strongly to the "New Living" group. What a strange situation that the Preacher of Non-Violence should be sought after in one of the strongholds of Militarism and Violence!

"Reform Of An Inhumane Law"

"A petition for the reform of an inhumane law" is being circulated in France and has already received the signatures of many persons prominent in the world of religion and politics. The law referred to is that directed against conscientious objectors to military service. At present, the objector is treated like an ordinary criminal and imprisonment may continue for 20 to 40 years. The moral and religious convictions of the war resisters are completely ignored.

The petition demands that the Government shall state immediately the legal duration of the penalty for refusal of military service and that conscientious objectors to war shall be treated as

political prisoners. In some other countries refusal of war service on conscientious grounds is not a crime and the petitioners point out that "France should not be backward in the way of freedom."

British Peace Film

A subsidiary of the British League of Nations Union recently issued a peace film. The film was first held up by the censor and then banned by the Bristol Branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association. But the people of Bristol protested so vigorously, even threatening to boycott the local cinemas, that they effectively smashed the Association's veto, and the film is to be shown after all. The protest came from the Bishop of Bristol, the presidents of the Free Church Council, the Free Church Federation, and from a resolution passed by 15,000 people at Labour's May Day celebration, held in Bristol, on Sunday, May 3.

Nazi "Successes"

LONDON (NNS).—Germany's death rate jumped alarmingly during the last year. In 1934 there were 207,539 deaths in German cities over 100,000; in 1935 this figure increased to 224,631—a rise of about 8 per cent. The reason for this serious situation is found by competent foreign observers in two factors: The dismissal of Jewish doctors from hospital and the crank health theories advocated by the Nazis. In pre-Nazi Germany the Jewish physician was a very important figure. To him was due not only the pre-eminent rank of German medicine and new medical discoveries, but also the efficiency of German hospitals. These Jewish doctors have now been expelled and the Nazis have waged a systematic war on scientific medicine. Various kinds of "nature healing" have been ardently propounded and eagerly adopted. The result has been disastrous.

In another field also the Nazis have had conspicuous "success." Their vast propaganda machine has been put to work in order to increase the number of marriages. These efforts, too, have failed. In 1933 there were recorded 15.7 marriages per thousand inhabitants; in 1934 this declined to 13.8 and in 1935 it fell to 10.7. In 1934, 55 towns recorded 252,863 marriages, while the 1935 figure for these same towns was only 217,252—a decline of 14.1 per cent.

Pocket Diaries Go Military

TARSUS, Turkey. (NNS).—An indication as to how various is the influence of militarism may be seen from the pocket diaries now circulating in Turkey. In one of the most popular of these the pages usually contained information in regard to postal rates, mileage of Government railways, and similar matters. The new edition, however, is thoroughly revised. Eight and one half pages are devoted to the "Fear of Poison Gas" and nine pages are used to give a "General Survey of the Military Airplanes of the Seven Nations Strongest in the Air." Next year perhaps there will be a section devoted to the "Approved Method of Using the Bayonet" taken from the instructions formerly in use in the R.O.T.C.

French Army Oath

PARIS, (NNS).—On Bastille Day (July 14) last year the French troops reviewed by the President of the Republic took the following oath: "We swear to defend our democratic liberties, bread to the workers, and peace to the world." This is a breath-taking change from the usual oath taken by soldiers. For contrast compare the notorious address made to a group of new recruits by the last German Kaiser:—

"Recruits," he said, "you are too young to know the full meaning of what you have said, but your first care must be to obey implicitly all orders and directions. You are my soldiers, you have surrendered yourselves to me, body and soul. It may happen that I shall order to shoot your own relatives, your brothers, or even your parents—which God forbid—and then you are bound in duty implicitly to obey my orders."

Using the Radio For Peace

TORONTO (NNS).—The League of Nations Society in Canada recently conducted a series of ten one-half hour discussions periods over the National Network of the Canadian Radio Commission. Each broadcast originated from a different city and the serious was closed by a group in Toronto, including the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and the former president of the University of Toronto. Included in the programme were

STRONG MONSOON IN NORTHERN INDIA

General Rainfall In Mysore, Malabar And Konkan

POONA, July 26. Yesterday's depression now over Bihar has caused strong monsoon from Assam to East Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Konkan, Mysore and Malabar, and local in Burma, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana and North Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in West Central India, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, South-east Madras and Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Cherrapunji seven inches; Roorkee five; Dibrugarh, Bhaichang, Calicut, and Merara, four; Myittha, Jessore, Behlampur, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly and Khannada, three; Naya Dumka, Cawnpore, Cochin, and Mahabeshwar, two.

FORECAST: The monsoon will continue to be strong in North-east India, United Provinces, and Malabar. Rainfall will increase and extend in Burma and East and North Punjab and occur locally in Konkan and Central parts of the country.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma, Assam, and Submontane districts of Bihar, United Provinces, and Punjab during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

RAINS INUNDATE ELLORE TALUQ AREAS

Fields Submerged And Paddy Bags Damaged

ELLORE, July 23. Extensive areas in Ellore Taluq have been inundated on account of incessant rain during the last three days. The bunds of several tanks in the upland tracts are reported to have been breached. The villages worst affected are Pulla, Bhimadole, Kalkaram and Surappagudem.

At Pulla village, where the main railway line between Madras and Waltair was breached three years ago, 1,000 acres of paddy fields have been completely submerged. Water entered low-lying streets, and labourers had to evacuate their houses and move to higher localities. There was a breach in the north bank of the canal. A rice factory situated near the railway station was surrounded by water and 600 bags of paddy were damaged. Near Kalkara 1,000 acres of paddy fields have been flooded.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF GORAKHPUR FLOOD VICTIMS

Urgent Need Of Help

(From A Correspondent.)

GORAKHPUR, July 25. In the Gorakhpur flood nearly 7,500 men, women and children were rescued and brought over to Gorakhpur.

Nearly 6,000 men, women and children are stationed at Kura-gad, Gorakha Dhamshala and Babu Purshotamdas Kothi and about 1,500 at the Agricultural School at Domingarh. Jahid Babu's Kothi and at the Reddy's Dhamshala. All are fed daily through the Gita Press. All the rescued cattle have been allowed by the Collector to graze in the Sarkari jungle.

The Gita Press received monetary help almost from all their friends at Bombay, Calcutta and Bankura. Although the water has now receded 4 feet, the condition of the affected area is so pitiful that the relief work will have to continue for months. There are thousands of distressed people who have lost their whole crops, houses and everything. There are women who have not got clothes to cover their persons. These are all in urgent need of help and which requires to be met soon.

people such as housewives, labour officials, educators, stock brokers, aldermen, members of parliament, insurance executives, lawyers, doctors, etc. The series was built around the theme of organizing for a world community and dealt particularly with Canada's part in such plans. A similar series was conducted in French from Quebec.

Making War Hum

BERLIN, (NNS).—Bernard Guehler, well-known German apologist, has discovered that bees may be very useful in war. Microscopic notes may be affixed to their bodies with some sticky substance and then they might be released in order to return to their hives. By dusting the bees with various colours, front line troops could send information back to their base, the various colours constituting a signal system. A special R.O.T.C. unit will, no doubt, be established shortly among the bees.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6) work in the fight for peace in the cause of the workers.

The "Evening Standard" in a note says that Litvinoff was once book-keeper to an Ealing firm of printers. According to this paper, the revolutionary part has lasted for 38 years. Litvinoff, or Walach, as his real name was, received good education in a secondary school and served his full time as a soldier in the Tsarist army. The experience turned him into a revolutionary, and at the age of 22 he joined the Russian Social-Democratic Party. Litvinoff's progression from the young revolutionary of 1898 to the full-blooded Bolshevik of 1918 includes many arrests, a daring escape from Kieff prison, a period of ten years' exile in England, and a brief sunrise of glory as the first People's Commissar to Great Britain.

A Famous Slogan

But the gossip columnist of the "Daily Express" describes Litvinoff as a coiner of the famous slogan "Peace is indivisible." According to this correspondent, Litvinoff speaks English in a curiously clipped way which uninitiated League delegates sometimes mistake for some obscure other tongue—Ahmaric, perhaps, or basic Esperanto. "Maxim Holisky" was the name of Litvinoff under which he edited a revolutionary newspaper in 1903.

As early as the end of 1917, immediately after formation of Soviet Government, he was appointed diplomatic agent in England. He was not officially recognised but the British Government had a contact with him. The contact was Rex Leeper, now chief of Foreign Office Press Department. Litvinoff was giving Leeper lessons in Russian. He took an office in Victoria-street for his diplomatic delegation, put up a plate "People's Embassy of the RSFSR (Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic). The landlord complained and the "Embassy" was moved to Golder's Green. In 1918, a member of the "Daily Express" staff, Mr. Bruce Lockhart, then British Agent in Moscow, was arrested. So, the "Daily Express" says, Litvinoff was jailed too, in Brixton. After much haggling, he was exchanged for Lockhart, (a fair swap). Litvinoff's wife was Ivy Low, daughter of Sir Sydney Low. His son, 18, is an aviator and champion parachutist. His daughter, a bit younger, is a painter. Mrs. Litvinoff is a patroness of Anglo-Russian literature.

At Montreux Conference

According to another correspondent Litvinoff, who is the spokesman of Russia's Dardanelles policy at Montreux, feels there is no need to disguise the opinions of his Government in public. As he scrutinised the menu the correspondent writes in the "Daily Telegraph" in a Montreux restaurant a few nights ago, his expression grew increasingly stony. The Soviet delegates and the detectives who sat at his table looked anxiously to see what displeased him. It was the fourth course on the bill of fare—"Fraise a la Romanoff." Turning to the waiter, he said: "We have had that once. I doubt if we want it again." When proceedings at the conference seemed to have reached a deadlock, the only delegate completely unperturbed was Dr. Rustu Aras, the Turkish Foreign Minister. One night, while the British, Rumanian and Soviet delegates were closeted in their hotel rooms deliberating, Dr. Rustu Aras was in the little-used main conference room. He was not there on business. He was playing ping-pong. At one o'clock in the early morning, when discussions were still going on, Dr. Rustu Aras was being fervently sought to give his opinion on a point of policy. Eventually he was discovered sleeping peacefully in bed. No one had the heart to disturb him.

And while he has been at Montreux, Litvinoff's dinner-table "obiter dicta" have not been confined to the episode of the "fraise a la Romanoff". There was another contretemps in the evening. A waiter who was serving the Russian Commissar slipped. In trying to save him he bumped against Litvinoff's pocket. He felt something hard. Litvinoff noticed his surprise and half produced the object—a large revolver. "It is all right, my friend," he said to the waiter. "What I carry in my pocket may one day be just as necessary to me as the food with which you are now serving me." His remark on the eve of his 60th birthday, indicates that the Russian Commissar for Foreign Affairs is not contemplating an early retirement.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AMENDMENT

(Continued From Page 3.) So far as I can see no case is made for artificially restricting the period of agency.

Section 87(2) is as follows:—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Articles of a Company or in any agreement with a Company a Managing Agent of Company appointed before the commencement of the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act 1936, shall cease to hold office on the expiry of twenty years from the commencement of the said Act.

OBJECTIONABLE SECTION

Provided that (this proviso is not material for our purpose). This section is the most objectionable one in the whole group of the sections. It is not only an instance of retrospective legislation in the matters of affecting substantial rights, a thing which the legislation does very rarely, but it is, quite consciously, expropriatory. The Managing Agent gives valuable consideration for his rights and to deprive him of those rights without compensation is a practice which, if it was advocated by a subject, would be denounced as expropriatory by the Government. And quite rightly; but then still less can the Government deprive one of two free parties to a contract of his rights under it. Besides shareholders are capitalists, and it is to their own interest to stand up against expropriatory legislation against whomsoever it is directed. They ought to stand fast by the principle that expropriatory legislation can never be justified in times of peace and that if persons are to be deprived of their rights they must be given adequate compensation. The Government of India has always stood by this principle and, therefore, section 87(2) seems to have been framed without realizing its full implications. I have said that there seems no reason for artificially restricting the period of agency; but if the Government think otherwise, a provision should be added that Agents should cease to hold office on payment of proper compensation and that if the company is not in a position to pay compensation, the agency agreement must prevail. A similar provision is made by section 87B(D) which provides for the termination of agency on a winding up but "without prejudice to the rights of the Managing Agent to recover any moneys recoverable by the Managing Agent from the Company under the contract of agency."

PROHIBIT FOREIGN CLOTH IMPORT

(Continued From Page 3.) that the Local Government should also help the handloom industry:—By establishing a hostel, in connection with the Madras Textile Institute by increasing the number of stipends given to the students and by fixing the stipend at least upto Rs. 15 per month and by recruiting as many weavers' sons as possible as students. By allotting an equal amount of grant as the one already allotted to Madras by the Central Government to the Madras Provincial Government to the Madras Provincial Co-operative Society, if necessary even by the closure of certain state efforts of active participation in the industrial department and of the industrial of the role given to private schools which are really factories.

TEXTILE ADVISORY BOARD TO BE FORMED

In order to standardise the production made by the handloom weaver and to give steady and uninterrupted work to him and for getting marketing for his goods, a textile Advisory Board be constituted for the Province. This Conference is of opinion that the Madras Provincial Co-operative Society has not done the quality and quantity of work expected of it and insists that men from the profession should be recruited to the executive to do the work of the society. This Conference is of opinion that the franchise already given to the textile worker is neither adequate nor advantageous to him and requests the Government to extend the franchise to the handloom weaver in particular by allowing representation to the handloom weaver at the local and Imperial Legislative bodies.

SALES SOCIETY IN EVERY VILLAGE

This Conference is of opinion that every village, where there are sufficient number of weavers, a co-operative production and sales society should be started and District Society for the District with a Provincial Society to finance and control them, be started to look after the welfare of the weaver. This Conference proposes that the Andhra Provincial Handloom Weavers' Association be registered as a Society under the Society's Registration Act.

Every weaver and his family should wear hand-woven cloth only. The Dharma fund collected from the handloom weavers by the merchants should be utilised as far as possible for the uplift of the community through the Handloom Weavers Association.—A.P.

TENDENCIES IN MODERN GUJARATI POETRY

R. V. Pathak On Figures Of Speech And Technique

The following is the third lecture delivered by Prof. Ramnarayan V. Pathak, on "Tendencies in Modern Gujarati Poetry":

How far figures of speech are essential to poetry is a problem on which one may hear two opinions. But one of the chief differences between prose and poetry is figures of speech, and no one can gainsay that poetry has always used them abundantly. They contribute not a little to the force and brilliance possessed by language in a poem.

Many of them stick to our memory for years or for ever. With the change in the taste for poetry, figures of speech are bound to change. They are of two kinds, figures of speech in words and those in meaning. The moderns are rather averse to the first and to a lesser degree to the second. As the late Ranjitram put it, poetry like the woman of to-day has shown a new taste and more fastidiousness in the selection of her ornaments. They have decreased considerably. This desire to avoid ornaments is evident in almost all the young poets, the great exception being Kavi Nanalal. He has outtrun all the former Gujarati poets in this respect.

There is good deal of discussion on similes with its divisions and sub-divisions. It is found to consist of four items—subject and object of comparison, common point of resemblance, and the word denoting comparison. There must be a balance between them. The influence of English literature was towards an emphasis on the object of comparison. This is totally different from the Sanskrit method. In our metaphors we used illustrations from the rapidly-growing science. Thus there were new objects of comparison, but the body of similes, for all that, followed the old rules, though it must be admitted that there is new freedom gained due to the study of English literature. The special effect of this influence, however, was to enlarge the description of the object of comparison, of which the extreme example is the Homeric similes. Sometimes we notice the confusion of figures of speech—a great danger to poetry. This is seen for example in Nanalal, who has unfortunately many qualities to compensate for it. Another danger is the over

or undue decoration of an undeserving theme.

SWEET SUGGESTIVENESS

In English to use the abstract for the concrete is a figure of speech, employed at times with charming effect. This, synecdoche, is peculiar to English. The Gujarati literature imitated it. One of the characteristics of modern Gujarati poetry is its sweet suggestiveness, which is again a characteristic of Romantic poetry. When a poem means more than what it says, it is a fault to leave the suggested meaning absolutely without a clue.

The method of Dalpatram was to please by proportionately greater music of words. Narmada believed in this method as having a predominance of meaning, but the most obvious characteristic of his poetry is his passion. He overlooked the fact that the unfolding of passion must have an artistic form. Sometimes his poems are written not only in passion but in infatuation. Such poets identify themselves with their emotions and are carried away in their torrents, but poetry is written not while in torrents but, as Wordsworth says, by "emotions recollected in tranquillity." This means that the time of feeling and the time of writing are different. The moment of experience and the moment of creation are different. The poet must have a whole view, the whole value and the complete mastery of the emotion before he sits down to write them down.

ROLE OF EMOTION

Against this method, Narsinh-rao has an ideal of restraint. Of course it is the excellence of emotions and not restraint that appeals to us whenever we read a poem, but sometimes emotions gain much by being curbed a little. Nor should over-much restrain kill a poem. This is the danger of the policy of restraint. The genius and discrimination of the poet accomplishes this without the aid of an extraneous act of restraint.



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Swadeshi A Civic Duty
NARROW OUTLOOK OF AUDITING AUTHORITIES**Ahmedabad Municipality's Rejoinder To Examiner, Local Fund Accounts**

In the course of reply to the criticism on the Ahmedabad Municipality in the Report of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, President of the Municipality, writes:—

The general remarks in the report about the slackness of supervision, want of proper direction, absence of active intelligent and earnest interest in the affairs of local bodies, the apathy and the want of a developed sense of civic responsibility, etc., need not be analysed on this occasion. It is enough to point out, with due respect, that the Local Bodies have to work in a suppressed atmosphere and their freedom of internal autonomy is hampered by the system of control through unsympathetic agencies and nominations.

It is also unfortunate that the outlook of the auditing authorities is limited and narrow. The higher civics of the country, in which the civics of a Local Body ought to be merged, have no place in their cold calculations of Rupees annas and pies under the Accountancy rules and regulations. The instance of an audit objection to the payment of Rs. 3/- and odd to carry the dead body of the unfortunate school teacher who died of heart-failure while teaching the class is probably fresh in the public mind. By its very nature and constitution, the audit department are unable to visualise that a local body is merely a unit in the entire scheme of a self-governing nation, and they are more prone to stick to the letter of the rules and not its spirit or object. This leads naturally to a conflict of view-points and detracts substantially from their opinions when expressed on matters affecting wider, national interests, which Local Bodies ought to foster as self-governing units in the civic affairs of the country.

The case stated against the Ahmedabad Municipality in the note published by the Director of Information is divided under three different heads:—

(1) Disregard of rate-payers' interests. (2) Allowing arrears of taxes to accumulate. (3) Irregularities in public works expenditure. The case under the first head is indeed the gravest allegation.

DISREGARD OF RATE-PAYERS' INTEREST.

In support of the above allegations the note mentions the injudicious locking up of surplus balances and letting of municipal shops at lower rents.

It should be clear to any one that with a heavy programme of expenditure, within a period of 3 to 4 years, it was inadvisable for the Municipality to lock up the monies on hand in long term securities or securities carrying a higher rate of interest without the possibility of the Municipality standing to lose substantially the capital amount as a result of any fluctuations in the market prices of securities. It is well-known that such prices of securities were not then steady. It would have been a very shortsighted policy and perhaps financially unwise to invest funds in securities for realising a problematic slightly better rate of interest when one could not be sure as to how the rates of securities would stand when the time came for the sale of securities to meet the heavy financial obligations on account of the various schemes and the fast improvement programme that was undertaken. It may be even conceded that there may be a scope for difference of opinion on the course which the Municipality ought to have followed. But it is, therefore, hardly justifiable and fair to say that, in taking the view that the Municipality did, they showed any disregard of the interests of the rate-payer. If anything, it can be claimed for the Municipality that, it showed a scrupulous regard for the rate-payers' money, that it did not allow itself to be swayed by the consideration of earning a few thousand rupees more by way of interest and tried to safeguard against a substantial loss of capital at the time of the sale of securities. Had the Municipality not on hand these big schemes in which it was likely that it may be called upon to supply the funds at a short notice, the Municipality would per-

haps have gone in for a long term and terminable securities ensuring at least the safety of the capital invested. It is indeed sad that, instead of appreciating this view-point, the Examiner should have thought it a "flagrant disregard," and the Director of Information should have given publicity only to his opinion without any reference to the above municipal case.

It may also be added that there was also since 1933 an unexpected rise in the income of the Municipality, and the Municipality was effecting a substantial saving in interest charges by converting the 6-1/2 per cent loan. It would have been a folly to lock up surplus funds for realisation of interest and at the same time pay a much higher rate of interest such as 6-1/2 per cent.

All the above factors ought to convince any fair-minded and impartial person that the financial policy of the Municipality was a discreet one and in the best interest of the rate-payers and not in disregard of it as is alleged. It is interesting to note that the capital debt of the Municipality which was about 73 lacs of rupees in 1932-33 has been reduced to about 45 lacs by now and will be further reduced to 32 lacs by the end of this October.

The next instance on which the charge of disregard of the rate-payers' interest is based consists of letting a certain shop at an annual rental of Rs. 500 and another set of 23 shops to the Swadeshi Bazar Mandal on an annual rental of Rs. 13,000. Here, too, the statement of facts in the note of Director of Information is misleading. No shop was rented to any individual as alleged, but it was rented to an influential Association viz. the Local Labour Union (having a membership of more than 35,000) for the purposes of a Khaddar shop which they have been running for the last several years. The municipal shop was no doubt continued to be let without auction at an annual rental of Rs. 500 which was considered a fair rent. The Swadeshi Bazar Mandal as also the Local Labour Union are well-organised institutions in which no person has any private or personal interest of his own. It is at least wrong if not wicked to designate these as private individuals and allow the public to carry an impression that the Municipality was out to give benefit to any private individuals whatsoever so far as regards one aspect of the facts.

Coming to the question of the policy and the outlook, it cannot be questioned that the principle of Swadeshi has been accepted by Government as a sound one and deserving of encouragement even at some apparent sacrifice. It is well-known that the prosperity and the problems of Ahmedabad are due to its textile industry; and Ahmedabad cannot support its industries and population if it does not itself practice that Swadeshi which is so essential for the economic betterment of our country. The City of Ahmedabad is so vitally interested in Swadeshi that its municipal corporation has to set an example if it only desires that the manufactures of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry should be preferred throughout India on the ground of their being Swadeshi manufacture. The Municipal Board had therefore resolved in 1930 that no Municipal property should be let to any but those who undertook to deal in Swadeshi goods only. The set of 23 shops was at that time occupied by Silk Merchants dealing entirely in foreign goods and the rents paid by them were abnormally high. A little history of the rent is very relevant here. The silk merchants had leased these shops for a period of three years in 1929. Prior to that, the rental was about 14 thousand per annum. In 1929, when the shops were leased for a period of 3 years, there were two factions among the silk merchants, one trying to oust the other, and as a result of the factious competition, they increased the bid, offering 17 thousand as rent. It would be seen that it was wrong to suppose that the normal rent-

HALWAIS' HARTAL AT SIMLA**Sequel To Alleged Restrictions By Health Officer**

SIMLA. (By Mail). The confectioners (Halwais) of Simla and suburbs observed a complete Hartal to-day (July 23). The Hartal will be continued till tomorrow as a protest against the attitude of the Health authorities of the Simla Municipal Committee. It appears that the confectioners asked for an interview with the Health Officer which was refused. Later on, through the intervention of the Deputy Commissioner, it is said, the Health Officer wrote to the Halwais' association that he was prepared to see them but added that he could not see his way to agree to the points raised in their representation.

At a public meeting on Monday last under the presidency of Bhai Parmanand, M.L.A., a resolution was passed criticising the attitude of the Health Officer. It was announced that the confectioners while they were prepared to agree to hygienic instructions, were not prepared to submit to unwarranted restrictions. Their request for a discussion of the situation having been refused, they observed Hartal to-day. It is understood that if their grievances were not redressed they would seek the co-operation of the general business community and arrange another hartal.

To-day (July 23) the public were put to great inconvenience owing to the Halwais' hartal.—United Press.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS CLOSED**Hoogly Official Optimistic About Future**

CHINSURAH. (By Mail). The test work in the Hoogly District having been closed down during the week-end, Rai S. P. Ghosh Bahadur, I. S. O., District Magistrate of Hoogly, in the course of a statement to the Press says that the economic distress in the district is likely to be passed over soon and the rainfall is normal this year, upto the present moment.

4 LAKHS EMPLOYED

The statement reveals that no less than 4,19,157 persons were provided with employment in the sixteen centres in the district, opened since February 1, and being gradually and finally closed down on July 18. Rs. 60,000 were spent for test work.

As a protective measure against the future famine, a loan of Rs. 21,000 has been distributed for re-excavation of tanks etc. Rs. 1,85,000 were granted as agricultural loan, and another Rs. 20,000 (making the total of Rs. 2,05,000) have been sanctioned for this purpose by the Government.

Nearly 4,000 men are daily receiving gratuitous relief under the Famine Code.—United Press.

MYSORE INDUSTRIES AND TRADE**Government To Make Intensive Survey**

BANGALORE July 23. The Government of Mysore, it is understood, have under consideration the question of making an intensive survey of the resources of the State, its industries and trade.

It is very likely that a Committee will be appointed shortly for this purpose.

In the year 1914, Mr. Sambasiva Aiyar conducted an intensive survey. An attempt was made seven or eight years ago to bring that survey up to date. Owing to several causes, the work could not be taken up.

The Government have called for reports as to what action could be taken on the suggestions made by the Special Officers appointed to conduct such special surveys in Madras and other provinces. This question is engaging the attention of the Department of Industries and Commerce.—United Press.

al was about 17,000. Further, by the time the lease expired, rents had fallen down and the silk merchants were not anxious with the same keenness to have the shops as they were in 1929. The Municipality having already passed a resolution the shops had to be let only to Swadeshi dealers and as there could be no guarantee that an individual trader would carry out the terms of the Board, it was thought better to let the shops to an organised body called the Swadeshi Bazar Mandal who would be better able to use the shops consistently with the resolution and the policy of the Municipality. It would thus be seen that there was no question of any grant or subsidy to any individuals and the municipal property was let at a reasonable and proper rental and in furtherance of a legitimate object.

STATE-AIDED INDUSTRY**Film Throws Light On What It Can Achieve**

What a state aided industry could achieve was brought home by the 'Pioneers of German Industry' a film shown at the Excelsior on Sunday morning, under the auspices of the Krupp Indian Trading Company, Ltd.

The film threw light on the history of the Krupp Steel Works at Essen, Germany over a period of a century and a quarter, how it started within an annexe of the original Krupp house at Essen and developed into a huge war-industry, sufficient in itself having acquired coal supplies and other necessary adjuncts.

The Krupp's works were at their zenith during war-time but were effectively crippled by Versailles. But the genius of the promoters turned the works into constructive channels during the depression even where in from things necessary in ordinary life to locomotives and other high powered mechanisms were manufactured.

The works had acquired in the 20th century many state-concerns like the Ship-buildings Industry. With the death of Alfred Krupp who was mainly responsible in building up the war-industry of Germany a great chapter closed, and the works were converted into a joint stock company wherein all the shares were owned by the family.

The Social aspect in giving facilities to workers through settlements where old workers pensioned out were settled was vividly portrayed.

BENGAL PRISON ADMINISTRATION**Deportation To Andamans Continues**

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Report on the Administration of the Jail Department of the Presidency of Bengal for the year 1935, reveals that the average daily strength in jails from 21,850 in 1934 to 22,724, the highest on record. This figure exceeds the number of prisoners for whom accommodation is provided by about 33 per cent, but the actual congestion was much greater owing to the presence of a large number of detenus who have to be segregated from other prisoners and require more space per individual. The situation would have been still worse, if Government had not resorted to the expedient, which they recognise as extremely unsatisfactory, of a jail delivery in which 2,130 non-habitual prisoners were released before the expiry of their sentences.

In addition to special jails at Berhampore and Hiji, the two temporary jails at Dum Dum remained in commission.

The jails continued to hold a large number of 'Terrorist' prisoners—836 during the year as against 761 in 1934. Ninety-one Terrorist convicts were deported to the Andamans and 3 were repatriated from the islands for medical reasons. The presence of this class of prisoners increased the difficulties of the Administration. It is a matter of some satisfaction, however, that 32 new cells were built in the Midnapore Central Jail and 41 in the Decca Central Jail during the year.—United Press.

Gun In Haystack

SYLHET, July 24. A Habiganj message says that one D. B. L. gun has been recovered from a haystack of the village residence of a local pleader when his servant was removing the straw from the stack. The weapon was taken in custody by the police and enquiries are being made.—United Press.

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Bombay Advocates Criticism Deshmukh's Bill HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHTS TO PROPERTY MUST NOT INFRINGE MALE MEMBERS' RIGHTS

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Advocates' Association, in the course of letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, on Dr. G. V. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Rights to Property Bill writes:

My Association is of opinion that the principle of the proposed Bill is one which may be generally accepted as just and fair to the disabilities under which the Hindu woman in Hindu society has been placed by the provisions of the Hindu law.

NEED FOR OVERHAULING.
While agreeing generally with the principle of the measure, we are of opinion, that in the first place, the Bill as published will require some considerable overhauling to make the language, the context and the terms used therein more precise, accurate and logical, reflecting and affecting as it does several matters under Hindu law such as coparcenary, partition, inheritance, succession, Stridhan gift, wills, payment of a father's debts as a pious duty, etc., on all such questions, some kind of Hindu women's right to property will be involved to more or less extent. The Bill can only be properly framed having regard to all the nice and subtle questions that will necessarily arise in the Select Committee which will be best entitled and qualified to reshape it in a form acceptable to a large majority of the Hindu community.

We must add that great precaution will have to be taken to see that as a result of this legislation no injustice is done to Hindu males or that a Hindu woman is given more rights than even the males possess, or that

having been given rights which have been hitherto denied to her, she becomes entitled to get the right denied with other further rights, which she could never have in fairness to the male members of the community.

ASSOCIATION'S SUGGESTIONS.
We would, therefore, suggest that in the Select Committee to which the Bill is to be referred to the following matters should be duly considered and provided for:

(1) In the estate of a male, or female, the debts should be first paid out of the estate of the deceased and before any male or female heirs share in the same.

(2) If a share is to be provided for female heirs then the right of partition and marriage expenses should be abolished.

(3) The law of Stridhan should be uniform as far as possible in the whole of India and no preference should be given to female heirs, but the male and the female heirs should be put on the same footing.

(4) The devolution of property of a deceased Hindu female should be on the same lines as that of a male.

(5) In providing for the shares of female heirs, we would suggest that mother should take a share equal to that of the son and the daughter half that of a son's share.

(6) If the mother as a female heir is to succeed to a share in her son's estate, there is no reason why the same right should not be given to the father.

My Association would further suggest that after the Bill is modified in the Select Committee it should be re-circulated for public opinion.

WOMEN'S INHERITANCE IN HINDU FAMILY

Dr. Deshmukh Analyses Implications Of Provisions In His Bill

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.L.A. has addressed the following letter to members of the Indian Legislative Assembly:—
The Hindu Law to suit the modern times is made unnecessarily complex by learned arguments. If an attempt is made to remove only those features, then it is piecemeal, and contrary to the established principles of Jurisprudence; and comprehensive codification is suggested. On the other hand, any such suggestion is regarded as radically revolutionary and an attempt to uproot ancient Hindu Law, culture, and tradition.

Better is not uncommonly the enemy of the Good. And as what is according to the principles of Hinduism is more likely to be accepted by the Hindu Community, I am directing your attention to the position of Hindu woman as mother, daughter and wife, etc., in relation to my Bill before the Assembly.

AS MOTHER & DAUGHTER.

The position of the Hindu woman in the Hindu family is perplexing. In the old scriptures and law books the highest sentiments are mixed with common expressions. Is there any explanation? The modern methods in science and research, if applied to this very respectable subject is not likely to be fruitless. I am therefore, making an attempt to see light in darkness.

In the family, the primary relations with respect to women are three: those of mother, daughter, and wife. I propose to deal with these relations in the family according to the views of the old law-givers.

THE MOTHER.
The mother's position with respect to distribution of wealth in the family is incontestable. This is in accordance with the high position the mother occupies in Hindu Religion. She is greater than the father and the preceptor. At the time of the division, either during the life time of the father or after his death, she gets equal share with the sons. From Yajurveda, (16.124) to every law-giver this position is maintained. Vyas records the same right of equal shares even to childless wives of the father; and Brishpati gives equal shares even to step-mothers (25.64).

THE DAUGHTER.
Coming to the daughter's position in her natural and noble sentiments about the daughter. Manu, the oldest law-giver of the Hindus pronounces:—The son is one's self: The daughter is equal to the son when one's self is living as the daughter how can any one else inherit, (1.130). Yajurveda says:—The daughter and her son

are equal to a legitimate son, (129). The same is expressed by Narad (13.50, 18.50) "Daughter is equally his issue; she also prolongs his line." Brihaspati "she is derived from his limbs. How can any body else take the father's wealth when she is there, (25.55.56). All these law-givers are of the opinion that when a daughter is living, in default of the son she inherits and no other can inherit the father's estate.

FOR NON-HINDUS.

It may be pointed out for the information of the non-Hindus that for the purpose of inheritance a classification was made of the daughter as,

1 appointed—Putrika
2 married, and
3 unmarried.

The first being based on religion and the others evidently on equality. But the old law-givers seem broad-minded enough not to attach any importance to the religious distinction. Brihaspati and Parashar (15.57) do not trouble whether she is appointed or not. They give her the right of inheritance from the father. The ceremony of the appointment itself seems to have lost importance even in Manu's time, and a daughter could be appointed merely by the intention (Manu). But the distinction based on equity was taken up and nearly all the law-givers give preference to unmarried and unprovided over married ones. This right of parental estate was on the absence of the son, but one will carry a very wrong impression of these law-givers if it is thought that they left the daughters at the mercy of the relatives. Manu who has been so much maligned is the greatest protagonist of equal shares. On the death of the mother, all uterine brothers and sisters, the sahodaras and bhaginis, divide the mother's estate equally (1.192). Even when the father is alive the mother's property belongs to her issues, her Praja which means both sons as well as daughters, (1.195). Deval also is of the same opinion that mother's property is common to both her sons and maiden daughters.

FATHER'S PROPERTY.

But what about the father's property? I will subsequently show that woman's property, the 'Stridhan' of the Hindu woman was not inconsiderable as is supposed in Hindu law to-day; otherwise equal inheritance of daughter and son, and the residue in the mother's estate after paying off the mother's debt, in the mother's insignificant estate would be meaningless; but to come back to the father's property. Brothers were enjoined under threat of degradation, more

ONUS OF PROOF ON TICKETLESS TRAVELLER

"Opposed To Principles Of Criminal Law"

MADRAS, July 24.

"The avowed object of the Amending Bill is to increase the revenue of the railways, but it is most likely to be defeated by the very provisions proposed. Because, when the ordinary people realise all the worries and anxieties that they may be subjected to in a railway travel, they would, wherever possible, prefer other forms of transport. That would mean a further falling of in revenues. That this will surely come to pass may very clearly be inferred even from the present state of competition met with by railways, which competition, the ordinary people cannot but take advantage of for various reasons. Instead of trying to popularise railway traffic, the Bill unwittingly seeks to increase its unpopularity and, consequently to cut down railway revenues."

This in brief is the view expressed by the Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, on the Indian Railways (Amending) Bill, in their communication to the Secretary to the Government of Madras (Public Works Department), Railways.

GREAT DEAL TO PREVENT EVIL.

With regard to the practice of ticketless travel, the Committee desire to suggest that there is still a great deal that the railways could do in order to reduce and prevent the evil. The fencing of platforms could be improved to prevent ingress or egress of unauthorised persons. Sale of tickets for each train should commence early and booking offices should be opened in towns near residential and business quarters. Overcrowding in trains facilitate the evil and railways should cease selling tickets in excess of the accommodation available in trains.

ABUSE FOR STATUTORY PROVISION.

Referring to the new provision in the Bill to impose imprisonment for two months or fine of Rs. 100 besides the usual single fare on persons travelling without tickets, the Committee is of the opinion that such a statutory provision is liable to grave abuse, particularly as the accused will henceforth have to prove the absence of intention to defraud. The burden of proving intention to defraud the Committee feel should be on the Railway administration claiming payment.

To throw on the accused the onus of proving his innocence is opposed to all sound principles of criminal jurisprudence. The Committee are inclined to think that the present section, which provides that a person found travelling without ticket is liable to punishment with fine amounting to Rs. 100 in addition to the usual single fare, would be adequate to deal with ticketless travel if the additional precautions suggested are also taken.

As regards the section (section 113) which provides that railway subordinates shall have power to arrest persons, who cannot pay excess fare, the Committee submit that it is liable to spiteful misuse. The present custom of handing over to the police is sufficient if followed strictly by railway officials.

PRECARIOUS TO LADY TRAVELLERS

The position of women travellers the Committee points out, would be particularly precarious. "Cases of railwaymen ill-treating and even criminally assaulting women are not unknown. If an ignorant young woman by mistake travels in a wrong train with a genuine ticket she could be arrested by the railway servants and kept in custody at their whim and fancy."

—United Press.

obligatory than the civil law, to give a quarter share of their estate to their sisters, Bhaginis (Manu 1.118 Yajñ 2.115) Vishnu even suggested shares proportionate to the son's shares.
In the old days there might, be some justification for some of the commentators to interpret this quarter share as in lieu of marriage expense, although healthy commentators were not wanting like Medhatithi and Vijnaneshar, the author of Mitakshara, which is the alleged law for many of the Hindus in India, who condemn the practice of substituting marriage expenses for the definitely expressed mandatory quarter share.

SUMMARY.

1. In the old Hindu law the principle of definite shares of inheritance in both maternal as well as paternal property exists for the mothers and the daughters.
2. The share in the case of the mother is equal to the son and in the case of the daughter varies from equal to quarter share.
3. It is not meant in lieu of marriage.

U. P. WOMEN'S COMPLAINT

Agra Demand For Inquiry Into Educational Methods

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

The All-India Women's Association (Agra Constituency) at its meeting held on Tuesday, 21st July, at Allahabad, has passed the following resolution, which has been released to the Press, by its secretary, Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, to-day:—

"This Association of Agra Constituency welcomes the decision of the U.P. Government announced in the communication issued on the Unemployment Report, to appoint a Committee to enquire into the present condition of education in this province, and to suggest lines on which reorganisation should be effected."

This conference draws the attention of the Government to the following points in this connection and request that they may be given due weight in deciding the terms of reference and composition of the proposed Committee on educational reforms.

NEEDS OF WOMEN REFERRED.
"Educational needs of women have suffered from serious neglect in this province. The purpose of education will not be effectively realised, so long as women's educational requirements are not specially attended to. This meeting requests the Government to include special reference to women's education in the assignment made to the proposed Committee and to constitute it in such a manner that this question may receive attention, which its importance deserves."

"In the proposals, which have been recently made for reconstruction of education starting with the resolutions on secondary education issued by the U.P. Government in 1934, attention has been chiefly concentrated on reshuffling of school years into different stages of education. We are of opinion that mere reshuffling of years will not lead to any remarkable improvement. Attention should be concentrated on the substance of the education and quality of school work."

We also draw attention of Government to the enormous waste of about 80 per cent. of the total expenditure on primary education.—United Press.

SERVANTS OF INDIA'S RURAL UPLIFT WORK

C. P. Governor Visits Shendurjana Centre

AMRACHI, July 23.

The Acting Governor, Mr. Raghavendra Rao, visited Shendurjana village where rural uplift work is being conducted by Mr. N. A. Dravid of the Servants of India Society. After laying the foundation stone of a rural infant welfare centre which will give medical relief to the villagers, H. E. the Governor inspected the village. The Governor announced his decision to present one Hissar bull to the Shendurjana centre and to maintain the animal for one year at his expense. Two other bulls have been presented to the village, one by Mrs. Trivedi, wife of the Commissioner, Barar, and the other by Mr. Eknath Khavade, Patel of Chandur taluka. His Excellency hoped that with these three bulls the village would develop into a controlled cattle breeding farm.—A. P.

FINNISH STUDENTS IN RANGOON

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RANGOON LETTER

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE BURSAR TO QUIT

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, (By Mail).

The report of Mr. P. B. Quinlan, Director of Public Instruction, now on leave, on inquiry into the allegations made by the University Student strikers against the conduct of U. Tin, Bursar of the University College, Rangoon, came up for consideration before the Governing Body of the University College at a meeting on Saturday morning. According to Mr. Quinlan's report which has not been made public, the Bursar is reported to have been acquitted of all the allegations. The Governing Body accepted the report, but decided not to retain his services in the University College. The Bursar has accordingly been served with a notice terminating his services after six months with effect from date.

AMARNATH AND CRICKET CONTROVERSY

Commenting on Bengal Cricket Board's telegram to Nawab of Bhopal protesting against sending Amarnath back to England the "Rangoon Daily News" says in its "Notes and Comments":—"We are at a loss to understand the reasons that prompted this body to come to such a decision when the general opinion in India is that the action taken against Amarnath was too drastic and his unwarranted dismissal from the team at this juncture had weakened the team as was apparent in the last Test. It is hoped that it was not parochial patriotism or provincial jealousy that prompted this body to pass that resolution. It is not wise at this juncture to strike a discordant note taking shelter under the phrase 'the best interest of Indian Cricket'. Dissensions are already many in Bengal politics, but to allow such dissensions to creep in the field of sport and create a deadlock in reaching an amicable settlement of this unfortunate episode does not speak well for Bengal. Instead of pouring oil over troubled waters, the Bengal Cricket Board has thrown a bombshell by its latest decision. It is hoped that the Cricket Control Board would adopt the policy of reconciliation and see that Amarnath returns to England to strengthen the Indian side."

POLICE RAIDS

A report has been received from Myingyan that police raided the office of the Dohma League and searched several houses of the Tibetan members residing for about three hours. Among the books seized and taken away by the police were History of Russia, Voice of Bengal, Speech on Conciliation with America, the Working of Diarchy in India, Advance India, the Student Vanguard, the Proletarian Revolution, At the Point of Spindle and Indian Nationalism.

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SHIPPING NEWS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

ARRIVALS
Bombay, July 25.

P and O S N Coy's s.s. Corfu of 7689 Reg. tons, Capt. E. M. Coates, arrived from Yokohama via Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Tajin Maru of 3342 Reg. tons, Capt. G. Sonimochi, arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo with general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s.s. Kenya of 4646 Reg. tons, Capt. J. H. Longhurst, arrived from Durban via Marquis, Zangibar and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy's s.s. Jalapalaka of 2629 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Williams, arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

B I S N Coy's s.s. Vita of 1955 Reg. tons, Capt. E. H. Brady, arrived from Busrah via Khorramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers, specie and general cargo.

DEPARTURE

Bombay, July 25.

P and O S N Coy's s.s. Corfu of 7689 Reg. tons, Capt. E. M. Coates, sailed for Marseilles and London, via Aden with passengers and local and same bottom cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy's s.s. Goviken of 2950 Reg. tons, Capt. R. Jensen, sailed for Bedi Bunder, Bhavnagar and Okha in ballast.

F F Campbell and Coy's s.s. Pres. Adams of 6345 Reg. tons, Capt. H. S. Baur, sailed for New York, via Suez with local and same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Nizam of 3354 Reg. tons, Capt. M. J. MacLure, sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

LOADING

Bombay, July 25.

The following steamer entered for loading on 25-7-36: S.S. Kenya (M. M. and Co.) for African Ports; S.S. Vita (B. I. S. N. Coy.) for Calcutta.

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 25.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—90 bales cotton twist waste L. O. Vora; 50 bales cotton twist waste B. Karandas and Co.; 112 bags metal scrap G. Gabriel; 205 bales wool raw V. Omerbhoy.

S.S. Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton V. Ladha and Co.; 1610 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton Langley and Co.

S.S. Ratenfels for Hamburg:—4000 packets myrabollams C. Jivanal and Co.

For Antwerp:—2000 packets myrabollams C. Jivanal and Co.

S.S. Tajin Maru for Osaka:—250 tons iron scrap Fais and Co.; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton Kotak and Co.; 500 bales cotton Langley and Co.; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—886 bags castor seed J. Ramechand and Co.

S.S. Lindenfels for Hamburg:—1175 bags farina; 160 bags paper; 50 drums sulphide of soda; 20 drums barwin sulphide; 160 bags pearl starch; 50 bags maize, starch; 175 bags dextrine; 350 cases beer; 2136 packages dyes dry; 153 bundles ply wood; 48 keys soap; 100 rolls galv. wire strand; 238 bales paper.

From Port Said:—137 bales cotton.

From Danzig:—1190 reel galv. b. wire.

From Copenhagen Etc.:—163 cks. iron plates; 7350 bags stones; 65 cases condensed milk.

COTTON TRADERS AWAIT BUREAU REPORT

Average Expectation Of 11½ Million Bales

BOMBAY, July 25. The New York cotton market was steady on Friday on reports of improvement in cloth demand. July option which went out registered a rise of 30 points.

Cotton traders are now awaiting the next Bureau report, and at present general expectation is for 11 3/4 million bales crop in U. S. A.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was fairly steady on improved buying influenced by better demand in cloth market. There was belated covering in July which was a special feature. Hedge selling against loan and Pool cotton is believed to be completed. Prices changed chiefly on technical conditions. Although too much rain in the Eastern and Central belts and continued hot dry weather in Oklahoma are causing uneasiness.

Professional operators are awaiting the next Bureau report as the course of the market entirely depends upon crop prospects. At present general idea is for a crop of about 11-13 1/4 million bales.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 1232 and a decline of one point from the opening level to 1231 was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was active buying which resulted in a rise of 13 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 1244 which was the lowest level. The market again declined on scattered liquidation and the market closed at a net rise of 4 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 4 points at 13.6c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 1 point but July was 10 points down. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 12.90c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged to one point up with October 6.66. There was Bombay buying and trade calling and offerings were light. Prices then reacted on straddle selling from Bombay. Sales were absorbed by trade and shorts. The market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced 3 points at 7.33d.

East Indian cotton futures were steady and closed unchanged. At the close, July was 5.80, October 5.61 and January 5.56.

Bullish crop estimates influenced active buying in Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 42 to 23 points and Uppers futures gained 9 to 10 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was irregular but Sakels were firm which closed at a rise of 28 to 25 points. Ashmouni futures closed 2 points down to 7 points up.

The N. Y. market was steady on reports of increased activity from Worth St., belated short covering in July which went out at an advance of 30 points and the belated completion of hedges against loan and pool cotton. Weather reports are conflicting, some reports state the crop is making fair progress except for S. Texas and Oklahoma, whilst others are complaining of too much rain in the East and Central belts where insects activity is apprehended. Exporters in U. S. A. are reported to have sold good lines in new crop so that early arrivals appear likely to be taken care of. The Liverpool market has absorbed a considerable amount of hedging against foreign growths and as these will have to be lifted, the scarcity of contracts may become even more acute state Messrs. M. & B. Spren. Garside estimates world consumption of all growths this season at 27 million bales with a probable carry-over of 12,532,000 bales against 13,904,000 bales last season.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (12-17 p.m.) 12.44+15
New York October lowest (10 a.m.) 12.31+02
Liverpool October highest 6.66+01
Liverpool October lowest 6.62+02
Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—
Advise making straddle in Liverpool by buying January American against sales of Upper at a difference of about 105 points.

Messrs. Chinnai Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—
Liverpool: Market trading fair pending clearer crop indication. Market ideas at present appear around 11,750,000 bales. Bombay free seller on straddle account. Sakel strong on cable predicting crop of only 35,000 bales.

Liverpool: Market very steady owing to the good trade demand. Crop prospects are unchanged. Few sellers. Market would improve materially on any weight of buying.

New York: Dry goods trade improving. Little pressure to sell. Majority of traders are awaiting developments of crop.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—
Believe reaction fully spent. Market likely to be more sensitive to bullish news owing strong statistical position. Con-

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 25. Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 217 1/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 218 1/2 on buying about 20000 bales by a prominent operator. Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 230 1/8. It is believed that the local market is oversold and there was some straddle buying against sales in Liverpool.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of one point but it opened very steady at a rise of 2 points. The local market improved further on increased buying and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 219 1/4 while Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 231 1/4. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A Rs. a. p. 232 8 0
Broach A/M 230 4 0
Omara D/J 199 12 0
Bengal D/J 160 4 0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 23rd July 6,590 bales.

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 3,049,194 bales.

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,426,043 bales.

Increase 623,151 bales.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 151 January 128 May 122 at Cross Rate 5.01 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug. 229 Liverpool July 6.99 Rs. 75 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 216/8 Liverpool May 6.47 Rs. 64 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 216/8 New York May 12.27 Rs. 55 at Cross Rate 5.01 1/4

High And Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, July 25.

Broach J/A opening 229, highest 231; lowest 228 1/4; closing 229

Broach A/M opening 216 3/4; highest 217 3/4; lowest 215 3/4; closing 216 1/2

Omara July opening 201; highest 201 1/2; lowest 200; closing 201

Omara D/J opening 196 1/2; highest 196 1/2; lowest 194 1/2; closing 195 3/4

Bengal July opening 187; highest 187; lowest 185; closing 185

Bengal D/J opening 156 3/4; highest 157 1/4; lowest 154; closing 157 1/4

Tejmandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-8-36) Rs. 9 1/8

Tejmandi for Broach A/M (31-3-37) Rs. 23 3/4

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 25.

July 214.90+110

September 216.30+50

October 208.50+50

November 207.20+60

January 206.30+60

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 25.

July 82 1/8d.

October 81d.

December 80d.

March 77d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 25.

July 1.03c.

September 1.03 1/2c.

December 1.04 1/8c.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 25.

Wheat 7,350 Cwts.

Linseed 10,189

Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds 90

Gingellyseed 1,072

Groundnuts 8,297

Castorseed 2,527

Rice 2,691

Wheat 374

Cottonseed 3,150

Mustardseed 89

Gram 1,153

Joovar 1,169

Barley 275

Bajree 2,828

Indian Sugar 1,063

Coal 945

SEEDS.

Liverpool, July 25.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton, July sellers 111-10.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers 113-10.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers 114-12-6.

Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull-Cont.), c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers 113-7-6.

Castorseed, Bombay, c.i.f. ton, July-Aug. sellers 113-6-3.

LINSEED OIL

Liverpool, July 25.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Aug. sellers 28/3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 28/3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Liverpool, July 25.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., July-Aug. nominal 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., July-Aug. nominal 6/4-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., July-Aug. nominal 6/4-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

Liverpool, July 25.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., was closed.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, July 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), was closed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 25.

R C RATES—

T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/32

London 1/6 1/32

Banks selling T T D D July 1/6 1/32

December 1/6 1/32

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/32

Banks buying 3 M.s. 1/6 1/32

B C RATE T T 3/65

Banks selling T T 3/65

Banks buying T T 3/65

Banks buying T T 3/65

Banks selling T T 3/65

Banks buying T T 3/65

Banks selling T T 3/65

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GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 25.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to 46-18-10 and London Pa.

exchange was quoted 3 points down at 73.91. Dollar sterling exchange was

quoted 5.01 25/32. London silver market was dull with prices unchanged at 19 5/8d.

New York silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents and the Montreal market closed at 5 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 13/32.

In the local market there was slight better enquiry for silver which improved prices to Rs. 49-4-6 while gold was fairly steady.

GOLD—

Ready 34 5 0

Shravan delivery 34 5 8

Shravan Tejmandi 0 2 0

Bhadarra delivery 34 5 6

Bhadarra Tejmandi 0 4 0

SILVER—

Ready 49 0 6

Shravan delivery 49 0 6

Shravan Tejmandi 49 0 6

Bhadarra delivery 49 0 6

Bhadarra Tejmandi 1 0 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 24.

July 44.90-05

September 44.90-05

December 43.39-

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 25.

Spot 19-11/16

Forward 19-11/16

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, July 25.

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 86,46,084 was exported to Bombay to Europe, America and Africa during the week ended Saturday. The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,77,55,65,254.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 25.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 46-18-10-1/2.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 25.

**JUPITER
GENERAL**

has various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZ SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 27, 1936

**JUPITER
GENERAL**

will gladly supply full
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surance for mere asking.
J10

Over 5,000 Textile Workers Disfranchised

**G. K. U. Excluded From
Labour Constituency**

**CERTIFICATE REFUSED
BY GOVERNOR**

**Technical Difficulties Raised:
Road Clear For Asavle**

Five thousand and five hundred workers, who are members of the Girni Kamgar Union, the biggest textile labour organisation in Bombay, have been disfranchised as a result of the Governor's order refusing certificate to the Union for enrolment as a constituent Union for the Special Labour constituency in the Bombay Provincial Legislative Assembly elections.

WHAT ORDER-IN-COUNCIL LAYS DOWN.

According to an Order-in-Council, no Labour Union could be recognised as a constituent Union for special Labour representation, if such a Union has not been in existence for at least two years prior to the date of enrolment.

The Girni Kamgar Union which was founded in May, 1928, did not exist in the official records of the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay for about a year during 1934-35. Its registration was cancelled in October, 1934, as Mr. Khandalkar, the then Secretary of the Union, did not furnish the Annual Returns to the Registrar as required by the Trade Union Act, and under Section 28 of that Act, the registration was cancelled.

NEW COMMITTEE

In August, 1935, finally, at a huge meeting of the textile workers of the city, held at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, Mr. Khandalkar and his group were defeated in the election of office-bearers and entirely new office-bearers were elected, including Mr. V. B. Karnik, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Mr. S. A. Dange and others.

The new group of office-bearers sought for the re-registration of the Union under the old name, but for some reason or other the Registrar of Trade Unions did not grant the registration.

Subsequently, however, they

were able to get the Union registered under the old name, but entirely as a new organisation and its official existence according to the Government began sometime in August, 1935.

CERTIFICATE REFUSED.

On account of this technical defect, the Governor "acting in his personal discretion," refused the certificate, which means that the members of the Girni Kamgar Union cannot vote for any candidate seeking election from the special Labour constituency of the Trade Unions, provided for, in the New Constitution.

There is another organisation known as the Millworkers' Union, of which Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle is the President. The membership of this Union, it is stated, does not exceed a few hundreds.

ROAD CLEAR FOR ASAVLE.

It is likely that in view of this position, Rao Bahadur Asavle may be elected to the Provincial Legislative Assembly and he will be the representative of the textile labour comprising of the largest number of workers in any industry in the city.

VICEROY'S LETTER TO DR. MOONJE

NAGPUR, July 26.

Dr. Moonje who during his recent visit to Simla met Lord Linlithgow has received the following letter from His Excellency the Viceroy:

"I heard with much interest the information which you gave me to-day, (July 10, 1936), about the efforts which you are making to establish the Bhonsle Military School and I have greatest pleasure in sending you a donation of Rs. 250, together with my good wishes for the success of your public spirited enterprise, to the importance whereof I am fully alive."—A. P.

CHARGE AGAINST STATE PRISONER

LAHORE, July 25.

It is ascertained from official circles that Sgt. Satindra Nath Sen, a State prisoner, in Ambala Jail, is being prosecuted under section 436 I.P.C. on a charge of arson.

The case is being tried by the Additional District Magistrate and the first hearing probably takes place at Ambala either at the end of this month or early in August. Lala Sham Lal M.L.A. is prepared to conduct the defence provided his previous engagement in connection with the Bahawalpur election cases does not keep him away.—United Press.

SWEEPERS' LAST STEP

Consulting Mahatma Before
Resorting To Strike

**BHAVNAGAR CITY
FATHERS ADAMANT**

AHMEDABAD, July 25.

The sweepers of the Bhavnagar Municipality have threatened to strike work if their demands for increase in their pay were not met by the Municipal authorities. In a letter to Mahatma Gandhi the sweepers say that their patience has now been exhausted as they have met with refusal from the Municipality to increase their wages. In order to free themselves from debts increase in their pay is essential. There is, they say, no course left for them but to go on strike, but before doing so they seek Gandhi's advice.—United Press.

MADRAS MAYOR FOR HYDERABAD

City Changes Beyond
Recognition

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 25.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Mayor of Madras, arrived at Hyderabad this afternoon where he will be staying for five days as a guest of the Government.

His visit which is private will nonetheless be devoted to a study of Hyderabad's civic improvements. A visit to Osmania University and other places of interest. Interviewed he said "Hyderabad City of to-day has changed beyond recognition from what it was a decade ago. Madras City might well copy some of the many improvements I see around me."

Sir M. Zafarullah Khan, Member Viceroy's Executive Council is proceeding to Hyderabad on July 28 "en route" to Bombay.—A. P.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED

POONA, July 25.

Mr. T. E. Waterfield, Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, delivered judgment to-day in the case in which 11 Hindu youths were charged with culpable homicide, not amounting to murder of Moula Abdullah, a Muslim, in Kasturi Chowk on the Soniya Maruti riot day, April 24, last.

The jury which was non-Hindu and non-Mohammedan pronounced the verdict of "not guilty" and the court agreeing with it acquitted all the accused.—United Press.

Kangra Youngmen's Association

KANGRA, July 25.

An association of Kangra youngmen has been formed here. It is stated that the objects of the association will be the promotion of a healthy social outlook, and educational propaganda.—United Press.

Congress Venue

**WELL WATER IN
ABUNDANCE**

Reception Committee
Not To Depend Upon
Municipality

POONA, July 25.

In connection with Faizpur Municipality's report disapproving the idea of holding the Congress Session at Faizpur on grounds of scarcity of water, enquiries made by the "United Press" in responsible Congress circles indicate that the Faizpur Municipality's decision does not in any way affect the holding of the Session there.

The Congress Reception Committee, when it first chose the venue assured themselves that there would be no dearth of water. They never depended upon the Municipality inasmuch as they have in view their own arrangements of providing water for the Congress Session by utilising the wells that are there in abundance.—United Press.

RAW HIDES STANDARDS FIXED

Experimental Trials At
Select Slaughter Houses

CAWNPORE, July 25.

Representatives of the Indian Tanning Industry met at Cawnpore in the Upper India Chamber of Commerce this morning, in order to discuss the possibility of defining the grades of raw hides and skins for purchase in the internal market. Mr. A. M. Livingston, Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, was in the chair.

Representatives from Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and other places were present, and after prolonged discussion, the standards for raw hides were fixed. These standards will be tried on an experimental basis at a few selected slaughter houses throughout India.—A. P.

Hindi Poet Honoured

WARDHA, July 24.

To celebrate the Jayanti of poet Mathilal Saran Gupta on the occasion of his 50th birthday the local Mahila Ashram organised a suitable function on July 21. Glowing tributes were paid to the poetic genius of Gupta by Messrs. Kashinath Trivedi, Hrishikesh Sharma, Shriram Narayan Agarwal and Satya Deva.—United Press.

NO CONGRESS, NO JUSTICES!

Madras People's Party Out
To Work Reforms And
Achieve Freedom

**PITHAPURAM CHIEF
"FRIENDLY TO ALL"**

MADRAS, July 25.

"Ours is a Constitutional Party and it is for working the Reforms and getting the best out of them. The Reforms now granted us may not be perfect but with trust in God we are prepared to work them to the best of our ability and demand a further instalment of better Reforms" said the Maharaja of Pithapuram presiding over a public meeting and defining the policy and programme of the new People's Party this afternoon.

Continuing he said that the Congress with its programme of wrecking the Reforms and Civil Disobedience with its left wing distinctly communistic and the Justice Party, because of its communalism and its countenancing certain measures and methods of administration met with the disapproval of people. The demand of the new Party was, therefore, insistent and wide-spread.

Proceeding he said:

"We will try our utmost to protect and promote the interests of our country. At the same time our sympathies extend beyond India and we wish to be on friendly terms with all nations."

"PROSPERITY FOR ALL"

"We are opposed to Communism. The safety and security of person and property are absolutely essential for the happiness and prosperity of people."

Defining the important items in the programme the Maharaja said that the improvement of the backward class, the welfare of women socially, economically and politically, eradication of drink evils, improved methods of agriculture and breeding livestock, development of industries, especially indigenous ones, reduction of taxation and cost of administration and fight against untouchability would be their main ideals.

Concluding the Maharaja said: "We shall serve the best interest of the province. We shall put down the corrupt practices of all kinds at all times and under all circumstances. We shall endeavour to achieve our object by fair and honest means."—United Press.

'DASTAR BANDI' OF PHULERA RULER

RAWALPINDI, July 22.

The new Ruler of Poonera (Hazara District) whose "Dastar Bandi" ceremony was recently performed by the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, has decided to introduce a series of educational reforms and also to build a new hospital.—United Press.

NO COMPROMISE WITH AGRICULTURIST PARTY

**Will Fight Reactionary
Opposition In U.P., Assures
Choudhari Khaliquzaman**

"Out of the 66 seats allotted for the Mussalmans in the Legislative Assembly of the United Provinces, the Muslim League is confident of capturing a large majority of them. Almost all the seats will be contested."

"The fight in the forthcoming elections in the United Provinces will be the toughest between the Agriculturist Party and the Muslim League Parliamentary Board and we hope to give a good account of ourselves" said Choudhari Khaliquzaman, member of the Central Muslim League Parliamentary Board, in an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle".

TALKS WITH JINNAH

The Raja of Mahmudabad, Choudhari Khaliquzaman, Nawabzada Liaquat Hayat Khan and Moulana Shaikatullah came down to Bombay on Saturday to consult Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Central Board regarding the formation of the United Provinces League Board. The leaders had more than five hours talk with Mr. Jinnah and everything about the formation of the Board has been settled.

Choudhari Khaliquzaman refuted the rumour that they had come to Bombay in connection with some compromise with the Agriculturist Party is baseless.

In the course of the interview Choudhari Khaliquzaman said: "I have read the latest statement of the Nawab of Chhattari pleading for the formation of a Joint Party and the statement that he had informed Mr. Jinnah about his views in the matter."

A "MYSTERY"

"It would have been better if the Nawab Saheb had also mentioned in this interview, his promise to stand from the Muslim League platform, which was given to Mr. Jinnah in my presence in Mr. Jinnah's room at Delhi. What happened since then, that the Nawab Saheb went back on his promise, is a mystery. The Nawab Saheb's anxiety for the formation of a Joint Party is considered in Nationalist circles as something incomprehensible. Having fought bitterly against the introduction of Joint electorates, the effort to form a Joint Party, while separate electorates form the basis of election, is meaningless."

"If, however, the desire for Joint Party is real, will the Nawab of Chhattari advise members of the Agriculturist Party to form Joint Parties with the Congress? Those who have followed the trend of current of politics know that the effort to form a Joint Party is calculated to enlist the support of all the reactionary elements both among the Hindus and the Mussalmans to fight the progressive elements in the country."

Asked regarding their flying visit to Bombay the U. P. leader said: "We came here to consult Mr. Jinnah about some details of



CH. KHALIQUZZAMAN

the method of the formation of the Provincial League Parliamentary Board, which have all been settled now, under his valuable guidance."

NO TALK OF COMPROMISE.

Questioned as to whether the rumour that their visit to Bombay had something to do with the talk of compromise with the Nawab of Chhattari and his Agriculturist Party, Choudhari Khaliquzaman said: "It is absolutely wrong to say that our visit had anything to do with the talk of compromise with the Agriculturist Party. I am sure that neither Mr. Jinnah nor his Parliamentary Board are negotiating for any compromise. There is light ahead and we hope to give a good account of ourselves in spite of opposition of some of the most influential groups backed by Government influence."

Madras Forms Jobless Union

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Unemployed Workers was held yesterday at the Press Workers Union Premises under the presidency of Mr. P. Rajavadevelu and an unemployed workers union was formed.—A. P.

Menagar Shooting Echo

RANGPUR, July 24.

Further inquiries regarding the police firing at the Menagar fair reveal that tenants at the fair have been refusing payment of rent to the proprietor who instituted proceedings under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code against some of the tenants and also applied for police help to local authorities, which was supplied him to realise the rent and to prevent the apprehended breach of peace.

On Wednesday last there was trouble over the realization of rent and the tenants became somewhat obdurate and aggressive, whereupon the police opened fire resulting in the death of one and serious injuries to another. The situation is now quiet.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—



RACING DOWNHILL WITH LONG
STIDES, JUMA FINDS A STREAM—



KEEPING TO MIDSTREAM, HE WADES FOR
A MILE AGAINST THE STRONG CURRENT---



--- AND LEAVES THE STREAM
WITHOUT TOUCHING GROUND---



HE TOOK TO WATER, SIR—
I'M AFRAID WE LOST HIM!

A King By Night